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BUENOS AIRES SCENE OF BIG BRITISH FAIR

Tudor England Palaces Spring Up in New World Setting of Argentina

800 BRITISH FIRMS TO SEND EXHIBITS

Show Is First All-British Empire Exhibition Ever Held Overseas

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUENOS AIRES, Arg. — All roads lead to Palermo Park — the Hyde Park of Argentina. Here are springing to completion the half - timbered houses and palaces of Tudor England and one is wafted in fancy from the burning heat of Buenos Aires to the breeze-fanned stretches of old Thames and rural England.

A. L. Abbott, the architect, has proved himself a modern Abanazar—lifting a typical bit of Britain bodily to Buenos Aires, as a setting for the British Empire Exhibition which is to be opened by the Prince of Wales on March 14. The show is the first all-British Empire exhibition ever held overseas.

The Argentine Rural Society is placing its magnificent exhibition grounds at the disposal of the fair, free of charge. This place, which has been called the "cradle" of the great Argentine cattle industry, has been for years past the scene of the great annual cattle show.

The new port dockyards present a scene of unprecedented activity. Shiploads of building materials, motorcars and airplane engines are daily arriving and stand in serried ranks on the quay awaiting transportation to the show.

More than 800 British firms have booked space for exhibits, many of them newcomers to Argentina. The goods to be displayed range from toy trains to locomotive engines, and from hair nets to the most marvelous tapestries and brocades.

All goods intended for exhibition are allowed entrance into the country duty free. Articles sold during the exhibition will then be liable for duty, the exhibition being regarded as a bonded warehouse, where goods are exhibited in bond.

One of the buildings that is arousing particular interest is the Club, where rooms are specially reserved for the use of the Royal Princes and the President of the Republic.

It is fantastic to see reproductions of Hampton Court Palace and an old Cheshire town shaded by the long

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Hoover Signs Bill for Advanced Plan of Public Building

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—President Hoover today signed the Wagner Act designed to minimize economic depressions and unemployment by planning public works in advance. The bill was introduced by Robert F. Wagner (D.), Senator from New York.

In approving the act the President expressed great pleasure in its enactment and stated that it set up in tangible form what the Government has been trying to do in the last 14 months. He said:

"I have today had great pleasure in approving the act providing for advanced planning of construction and federal public works in preparation for future employment relief. Senator Wagner and Representative Graham have worked out an admirable measure in which they adouted the constructive suggestions of the various government departments.

"The act gives wider authority and specific organization for the methods which have been pursued by the Administration during the past 14 months in respect to the planning and acceleration of federal construction work for purposes of relief to unemployment in time of depression. It is not a cure for business depression but will afford better organization for relief in future depressions.

"I feel it is just that I should take this occasion to make known two men who have had a large part in the development of these ideas and their ultimate consummation—Edward E. Hunt of the Department of Commerce, and Otto Mallory of Harrisburg, Pa.

"Proposals of such an organization for advanced planning were first advocated at the unemployment conference in 1921 by these men. The subject was exhaustively investigated by committees in which these two gentlemen participated in 1923 and 1928. The principles of this act were suggested to Congress at various times during the past five years, but it was not until we experienced this depression that their usefulness was recognized.

"I shall place the organization set up under the act under the Secretary of Commerce."

BRITISH LIBERAL VOTE HELPS LABORITES WIN

LONDON, Feb. 10 (AP)—The Ramsay MacDonald Labor Government last night obtained a majority of 45 votes in carrying the Agricultural Marketing Bill on second reading by 258 against 213 votes. The bulk of the Liberal Party voted with the Laborites, assuring their victory in the division.

King's Representative Won Spurs in World War

Keystone

EARL OF BESSBOROUGH

Canadians Hail New Governor's Appointment

For First Time Premier at Ottawa Presents Choice to King

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Feb. 10—The announcement of the appointment of the Earl of Bessborough as the fourteenth Governor-General of Canada came as a surprise to Canadians.

The choice is regarded here as a happy one, the Earl being, like R. B. Bennett, the Prime Minister, an experienced business man. His wife, the Countess of Bessborough, is the daughter of Baron Jean de Neuflize.

When the successor to Lord Willingdon arrives in a few weeks at either Halifax or St. John, the winter ports, he will be met by many high officials, after which the Earl will take up his residence at Rideau Hall, official home of the King's representative.

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, Feb. 10—The Earl of Bessborough's appointment to succeed Viscount Willingdon as Governor-General of Canada was made by the King on the direct recommendation of R. B. Bennett, Canadian Prime Minister. It illustrates the change which has taken place since the Imperial Conference of 1930 in the constitutional relationship between the United Kingdom and the overseas nations of the British Commonwealth.

The practice previously in operation was for the name selected for such a post to be submitted to the King by the British Prime Minister.

Lord Bessborough is a Conservative peer with large business connections who distinguished himself in the World War. His wife is the daughter of the late Baron Jean de Neuflize, who was a prominent French banker.

The Duke of Abercorn, Governor-General of Northern Ireland, is understood to have been the Canadian Government's first selection, but he felt obligated to continue his work in Ulster, having, in 1928, accepted a second term as the King's representative there.

Mills Are Putting on More Workers

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 10 (AP)—New contracts enabled the Stevens Manufacturing Company to put 800 operators back to work yesterday. The company manufactures bedspreads.

The concern has contracts which will mean full-time operation for at least a month. For the past few months, the company has run on a three-day week basis.

WEBSTER, Mass., Feb. 10 (By U. P.)—The Webster Mills of the American Woolen Company, in an advertisement published in Worcester newspapers yesterday, offered night-shift jobs to several hundred weavers. It was the first time in many months that a New England mill had to resort to the "help wanted" columns of newspapers.

The mills, which now employ about 500 hands, are operating on a three-shift basis and have sufficient orders to insure full-time operation for several months.

1000 LAWS HELD UNFAIR TO WOMEN

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—One thousand laws discriminating against women were said yesterday by Miss Maud Younger, congressional chairman of the National Woman's Party, to be still in effect in the United States. She made this statement in a radio address over the National Broadcasting System after Samuel M. Shortridge (R.), Senator from California, and Alben W. Barkley (D.), Senator from Kentucky, had outlined legislation passed by their parties in behalf of women.

Miss Younger said there were some states that permitted the father to will away the child from the mother, that made the father the sole guardian of the child, where the wife's earnings belong the husband, where the wife's personal possessions, including jewelry and clothing, belong to the husband, and where women do not have the right to serve on juries and are not eligible to various state offices. She urged that equal rights for men and women be incorporated into the Constitution.

STOCKS UP AGAIN DESPITE HEAVY PROFIT-TAKING

Sales Nearly 1,000,000 in the First Half Hour—1,900,000 by Noon

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—Stock prices, which rushed upward yesterday in a sudden movement which took the finanical community by surprise, continued their rising trend today, despite tremendous profit-taking.

In an astonishingly strong opening with not far from 1,000,000 shares changing hands in the first half hour, bullish forces managed to retain the ascendancy and a long list of stocks gained from 1 to 3 points before heavy selling checked the advance. Auburn Auto which soared 18¾ points yesterday continued its buoyant climb and before the hour was gone had jumped 16½ points to a new high at 191.

In the next hour or two the market had to absorb huge realizing and it appeared as if the vigor of the bullish movement had spent itself. Auburn lost about half of its gain and such issues as American Telephone, American Can, General Motors and Bethlehem Steel sold slightly under yesterday's closing prices.

However, public buying, attracted by the rapid change in sentiment, aided in turning the tide upward again and prices were higher in the third hour. Case gained more than nine points, and Auburn Auto sold within three or four points of its high. Steel rose to a new high at 145½, up 2⅛ over yesterday's final figure. A bullish factor was the unexpectedly large gain of over 188,000 tons in the unfilled tonnage statement of the Steel Corporation.

Trading was heavier than yesterday and the ticker was behind at various times during the session. Sales to noon were 1,900,000, exceeding yesterday's volume to that time.

As usual, after the thing had happened, there were plenty of explanations. The Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis last Saturday approved the proposed merger of the Standard Oil Company of New York and the Vacuum Oil Company, it was remembered. An intimation in "authoritative circles," that steel prices were due for another advance, was offered as a reason. Wall Street's perpetual uneasiness about Washington also was relieved by the probability that Congress will not indulge in an extra session.

Commodity markets were sympathetic. Wheat advanced to the highest point since Jan. 15 and corn showed signs of returning strength. Cotton responded after a moderate break in the early dealings and bonds of every description were in demand at advancing prices.

Nation-Wide Dry Education Drive Soon to Be Opened

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 10—Amos W. W. Woodcock, national prohibition director, in the Twin Cities yesterday on an inspection tour, declared the national prohibition administration department soon will launch a nation-wide educational temperance campaign embodying the ideals of the W. C. T. U. and the National Anti-Saloon League.

He characterized as a "grave error the check on temperance education with the coming of prohibition." Churches, homes and schools throughout the United States will be included in the proposed campaign, he said.

In speaking of progress made in prohibition enforcement, Colonel Woodcock said the padlock is the most effective weapon and should be applied especially to night clubs which cater to persons who bring in liquor for their own use. He declared the nation is seeing the dawn of successful administration of the dry law.

India's Capital Rises to Majestic Beauty From Once Barren Plain

OLD AND NEW IN BUILDINGS—CHANGE IN VICEROYS

Upper Left—Lord Willingdon, Viceroy-Elect, Former Governor-General of Canada. Upper Right—Rear of the Viceregal House Showing the Mogul Gardens (©Kinsey Bros., Delhi). Lower Left—An Old Muhammadan Landmark in Front of the Secretariat (©Kinsey Bros). Lower Right—Lord Irwin, the Retiring Viceroy (©Lafayette).

British Dominions Join India in Inauguration of Capital

Week of Ceremonies at New Delhi Opens With Unveiling of Columns Given by Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa

BY ALEXANDER INGLIS

STAFF CORRESPONDENT IN INDIA

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW DELHI, India, Feb. 10—The first public ceremony in a week of events to mark the formal inauguration of New Delhi as the capital of India took place today, when representatives of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa unveiled four columns donated by the respective dominions as their contributions to establishment of the new capital.

These columns reproduce architectural features of monuments to be found in various parts of northern India. They have been set up in a central position in New Delhi and are designed to link other peoples of the British Commonwealth of Nations with the new Indian nationhood which the capital emphasizes.

Lord Hardinge, who as Viceroy in 1911 initiated the idea of the new capital, attended the ceremonies in company with Lord Irwin, reigning Viceroy, and viewed in the spectacle of the new city rising from a barren plain over which jackals had formerly roamed.

Scenes of splendor in the Viceroy's house and a revival of episodes that marked the ancient court of Shah Jehan in the fort of old Delhi are among the scheduled events in connection with the inauguration.

For three days the people of old Delhi are en fête. Colorful dramatic cameos of Indian native life characterize activities in the fort and environs. Ancient fountains spout perfumed water as in days of the Mogul emperors and ancient gardens echo the times of famous dynasties.

The Viceroy and Lady Irwin are to participate in the people's fête on the occasion when the old fort is to be illuminated and the splendors of the Mogul court depicted.

The Empire's modern interests contrast with this ancient experience in a pageant sponsored by the Royal Air

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Reich Takes Action to Block Tactics of Obstructionists

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN, Feb. 10 — Through 12 hours of tense debate and tumultuous opposition, the Reichstag emerged today with enactment of sweeping reorganization measures designed to strengthen both the proficiency and prestige of Germany's democratic régime.

The vehemence of the opposition indicated the far-reaching influence these measures are destined to have on the proceedings of the Reichstag.

The unbroken cohesion of the Center Parties showed the ability and determination of the majority to regain for the Reichstag the respect and parliamentary efficiency it needs.

The vital measures are:

1. A rule to prevent parties from demanding expenditures purposed at pleasing a constituency. The new measure stipulates that demands for fresh expenditures cannot be added to a budget once passed except for emergencies.

2. Measures providing that the wording of a motion should contain only facts. This measure is designed to minimize pure propaganda in the Reichstag and restrict remarks to the issues of the motion.

3. A measure providing that the Government be assumed to have the confidence of the House unless confidence is specifically withdrawn. This provision, following the procedure of the British House of Commons and the French Parliament, places the initiative upon the opposition in overthrowing the Government.

4. A measure temporarily suspending the immunity of certain Deputies in order that charges against them of violation of the laws of the country may be prosecuted in the courts. These charges range from public derision of the Republic to inciting to violence, and the number of such cases is approximately 400.

5. A fundamental law passed at second reading provides that Deputies shall not act as responsible newspaper editors, thus providing that immunity of the Reichstag shall not be extended to newspaper offices. The law makes it possible that in all cases reckless and seditious attacks by newspapers on the Government and officials may be prosecuted in the courts.

Arkansans Back Relief Bill as Aid When Red Cross Goes

In an attempt to present an accurate picture of conditions in the drought-affected area of the United States, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has sent a representative into this territory. His reports represent results of first-hand contact with the affected people in typical sections and with others who have made extensiv surveys.

By FREDERICK W. CARR

STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Swift adoption of the $20,000,000 drought relief compromise at Washington is favored in Arkansas, the most harassed of all the drought states.

Agricultural leaders, relief workers, and bankers unite in urging quick action. Behind them nods in silent approval the "lost battalion" of the drought.

There is no question whatever of the need for further relief for Arkansas, to say nothing of other states.

It is expected here that the compromise would take care of those farmers of no resources who otherwise would face a deplorable future when the Red Cross leaves off feeding next month, as it now anticipates.

"The $20,000,000 loan is desirable for certain classes of farmers," Dr. C. O. Brannen, head of the department of rural economics at the College of Agriculture of the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville, said. "It is a good measure, and in my judgment should be voted."

The man who does not have even a cow or a mule to mortgage, the man with no credit resources of any kind, is the man who is still in trouble. For the present he is getting along, for the Red Cross is supplying his food. But after it stops, four or five months or more are ahead before he can collect any money from the sale of a crop.

In the meantime, how is he going to "make out"? You can ask some of the best agricultural experts in the State and they will tell you they do not know.

It may be too much to say that possibly one-quarter of the farmers of the State are in this class. Yet the number is certainly large. The farmers who will need food for themselves and their families through the summer, yet who see no way of get-

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Centuries' Flow of Immigration Actually Turns

Outward Movement From U. S. in December 6675 Greater Than Inward

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—The tide of immigration that for centuries has poured into America and populated a continent, turned the other way during December, 1930, when emigration from the United States actually was greater than the immigrations, according to statistics issued today.

The combined effect of drastic immigration restriction and hard times resulted in a net loss of 6675 in the month, Harry E. Hull, Commissioner of Immigration, reports. All told, the outward movement was 23,053, while the recorded inward movement was only 16,378.

However, these statistics are subject to some qualification, for the first figure included only 5450 immigrants as against 17,603 non-immigrants—the latter figure including tourists and those in categories who do not intend to stay out of the nation permanently.

The incoming aliens included 6439 immigrants, coming to make their homes permanently in the United States as against 9939 non-immigrants so that the final result to the nation will be a gain of approximately 1000 from the month's figures.

Immigration officials were not able to recall offhand a similar period when departures had outnumbered arrivals. In some active months before the war as many as a quarter or a third of a million people arrived at Ellis Island in a single calendar month.

Although the year 1931 will undoubtedly show a gain of immigrant population, the restrictive effect of the immigration laws, which Congress is now preparing to make even more drastic, plus the stories of American economic depression which are being circulated in Europe, are expected to keep the total down to record low levels.

"From July to December last," said Mr. Hull, "75,521 immigrant aliens were admitted from all countries. This is a decrease of 61,449, or 44.9 per cent, from the 136,970 immigrants entering in the same period of 1929. European immigration dropped from 78,099 to 48,269, or 38.2 per cent, and Canadian immigration from 39,684 to 17,521, or 55.8 per cent.

"The statistics show a continued decline of arrivals from Mexico. While the number of immigrants admitted from that country dropped 68.4 per cent during the fiscal year ending last June as compared with the preceding fiscal year or from 40,154 to 12,703, there was a further decline in the following five months of 73.9 per cent or from 7638 to 1996, and in December last the decrease amounted to 71.5 per cent, as compared with the corresponding period a year ago."

INTER-AMERICAN ACCORD SOUGHT BY EDUCATORS

Cooper Outlines Program at Opening Session of Florida Institute

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GAINESVILLE, Fla., Feb. 10—Every school child and college student in the United States would receive an opportunity to enrich his understanding of the Latin-American peoples through an extensive educational program proposed at the first Institute of Inter-American Affairs by Dr. William J. Cooper, Federal Commissioner of Education.

The institute today opened a four-day program in connection with the twenty-fifth anniversary of the University of Florida. Its purpose is to bring the peoples of the Americas into a fuller understanding of each other for the promotion of international friendship.

Dr. Cooper's address was regarded as crystallizing opinion among 150 school executives and other interested individuals here from every section of the country, as to the part education is to play in this program.

"Perhaps after fair trial we shall find no securer foundation for inter-American peace and prosperity," the commissioner declared, "than the mutual understanding of each other's cultures by the educated representatives of each nation."

Superstate Opposed

Opposition to control of one nation by another or the establishment of a superstate in the Americas was voiced by several speakers. It was made clear by Dr. John J. Tigert, president of the University of Florida and founder of the institute, that the new organization is fraternal rather than paternal in intent.

Close collaboration with the Pan-American Union at Washington is planned as the institute's activities unfold, Dr. Tigert said.

In laying the details of his educational proposals before the dele-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Gen. Jorge Ubico Elected President of Guatemala by Big Popular Vote

New Chief Executive Received His Education in the United States

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala, Feb. 10 (AP)—Gen. Jorge Ubico, a noted Guatemalan who was educated in the United States, will be the new president of this republic.

General Ubico, representing the Progressive and Coalition Liberal parties, was the only candidate in the presidential elections. The Ministry of the Interior announced yesterday that he had polled 305,841 votes, a number viewed as a tremendous popular triumph despite the fact there was no opposition.

General Ubico is 52 and studied in both the United States and Europe. He won numerous citations and decorations for his military services, and also made an excellent record politically.

He governed numerous departments, was a Senator in the National Assembly for a time, and was Minister of War in several governments.

Late last year when President Lazaro Chacon had to retire, Baudilio Palma, who was second designate (equivalent of second vice-president), assumed the office ahead of the first designate.

Baudilio Palma was ousted by Gen. Manuel Orellana, after a brief revolt Dec. 16, but Orellana resigned late in the month, after the United States announced that his Government would not be recognized. José Maria Reina Andrade then became Provi-

Guatemala's New Chief

Keystone

GEN. JORGE UBICO

HOOVER INVITED TO VIRGINIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—Virginia has invited President Hoover to participate in the annual pilgrimage celebrating the landing of Capt. John Smith at Cape Henry, April 16, 1607. The celebration is to be held this year on April 26.

FOOD RELIEF ENCOUNTERS NEW HURDLES

G. O. P. Demand Shows Democrats' $25,000,000 Plan Not Yet Dropped

COMPROMISE BILL FACES NEW DELAY

Democrats Want Assurances That Funds Will Give Farmers Sustenance

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—Two questions have injected themselves into the debate in Congress over the food relief compromise which are operating to delay, and possibly to prevent, final enactment of the agreement.

The challenges come from both sides. House Republican leaders are demanding to know whether acceptance by them of the compromise will insure abandoning by the Democrats of the six-itemed program for emergency relief formulated several weeks ago which the Democrats insisted must be passed or they would force a special session.

The second obstacle comes from the ranks of the critics of the compromise project. They demand to know what assurances have been given by the Administration that the Secretary of Agriculture, who will administer the measure if it is enacted, will so interpret its language as to insure that the $25,000,000 fund it makes available will go for food and clothing purposes.

As to the first question William R. Wood (R.), Representative from Indiana, chairman of the House Appropriation Committee, flatly declared that unless the Republican House leaders had such assurances he would oppose the compromise.

Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas, minority floor leader and earnest advocate of the compromise, In response to a direct query yesterday from Alben W. Barkley (D.), Senator from Kentucky, categorically denied that he was party to such an understanding.

"Are we to understand that Congress is still free to act on the consideration of the $25,000,000 general food relief fund amendment and the other emergency relief proposals despite this compromise?" Mr. Barkley inquired.

"Certainly," Mr. Robinson answered. "I have entered no understanding that would stop such consideration."

On the Question of Food

As to the second question, critics, on both the Democratic and Republican sides in the Senate, assert that the Secretary of Agriculture's construction of the $45,000,000 drought relief act passed a month ago has been restrictive and not in accordance with the intent of the measure. They point out that, although the bill was amended to read the fund should be available for loans for "such other purposes incident to crop production," the Secretary of Agriculture had limited them to feed, seed and fuel oil purchases.

Mr. Robinson and T. H. Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas, leaders of the drought relief controversy, both declare that they have every confidence that the compromise measure will be "fairly, sympathetically and liberally" construed. Mr. Robinson read to the Senate a brief letter received by him from President Hoover, following a conference yesterday between them, definitely stating that the Secretary of Agriculture "will interpret it fairly and sympathetically."

Questioned by the opponents to show where the President's letter gives assurance that the money will be made available for food and clothing Mr. Robinson replied that that was not the purpose of the communication.

"The President," he explained, "does not undertake to interpret the Act himself, but to give definite assurance that it will be liberally administered.

"I have every confidence that a large part of the proceeds of this fund will be used for food."

The question as to the Secretary of Agriculture's attitude arose out of a letter he wrote a few days ago, following the drafting of the compromise, in which he asserted that it was strictly a credit proposition and that its purpose was not to supply food, but funds for crop rehabilitation to those who had security.

This precipitated immediate protests in Democratic and insurgent quarters who demanded to know how the farmer without security would be taken care of.

Changed View on Red Cross

Mr. Robinson said that the Red Cross could be depended upon for this. He declared that, while a week ago he had severely arraigned the organization for its conduct, he was now satisfied that it was adequately handling the relief situation in the drought area.

"In view of the harsh and arbitrary regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture of the $45,000,000 Act, what assurances have we that he will deal more liberally in this instance?" Mr. Barkley demanded.

"I am relying on the President of the United States that these hungry, impoverished men and women will be given help," Mr. Caraway interjected.

"Provided they have the necessary security," retorted Mr. Barkley.

"The $45,000,000 act required the Secretary of Agriculture to take first liens on crops," Mr. Robinson explained. "The compromise provides liens and other security, which opens

the way for a liberal and sympathetic interpretation."

"From your knowledge of conditions," George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, asked of Mr. Robinson, "are there not many suffering farmers who have no security and will be unable to get relief under this compromise?"

"Yes," Mr. Robinson replied, "and they will have to depend upon the Red Cross."

"Does the Senator interpret the President's letter as giving assurance that money for food, clothing and other necessities will be available under the language of this compromise?" asked Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin.

"There does seem to be something delicate about the use of the word food," Mr. Robinson said. "But I interpret the language of this provision to include more than food. And the President's letter I take as meaning that the act will be given a fair and liberal construction and that it will go a long way to reversing the strong currents of adversity which are submerging a million people."

Tour of Americas to Augment Studies

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—Fourteen countries and 35 cities are included in the itinerary of a summer travel tour to Central and South America announced by the Los Angeles University of International Relations, affiliated with the University of Southern California.

Students of Spanish and foreign relations, faculty members, and others, will make up the group which will travel 18,000 miles during the course of visiting the neighboring southern republics, it is reported. They plan to leave Los Angeles on June 15, returning by way of New York Aug. 29.

The party is under the direction of Dr. Mary Sinclair Crawford, dean of women at the University of Southern California, and Dr. Henry Niese, honorary vice-consul in Los Angeles from Argentina.

Among the countries to be visited are Mexico, Peru, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, and the Central American republics.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy and colder tonight; Wednesday fair, with rising temperature in the afternoon and evening; moderate north to northwest winds; minimum temperature tonight around 15 degrees.

Maine: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Wednesday fair; colder in southeast portions, and slowly rising temperature in the northwest.

New Hampshire: Fair and colder tonight with a cold wave in the south; Wednesday fair, with slowly rising temperature.

Vermont: Fair and much colder tonight; Wednesday fair, with slowly rising temperature.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Wednesday fair, with slowly rising temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and colder tonight; Wednesday fair, with slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic Coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong north to northwesterly winds, and partly overcast tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Feb.10	Max. Feb.9		8 a.m. Feb.10	Max. Feb.9
Albany	22	34	Memphis	38	48
Atlantic City	30	46	Miami	62	76
Boston	32	36	Montreal	8	32
Buffalo	18	32	Nantucket	34	46
Calgary	34	..	New Orleans	44	60
Charleston	42	68	New York	32	38
Chicago	18	32	Philadelphia	38	38
Denver	30	42	Pittsburgh	22	32
Des Moines	10	26	Portland, Me.	30	30
Eastport	28	32	Portland, Ore.	42	54
Galveston	48	58	San Francisco	54	62
Hatteras	42	70	St. Louis	20	40
Helena	30	44	St. Paul	0	10
Jacksonville	40	64	Seattle	42	48
Kansas City	18	36	Tampa	50	72
Los Angeles	56	72	Washington	32	38

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 5:33 p. m., Wednesday 5:57 a. m.
Height of tides 8 feet, 9.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:39 p. m.

WATER SUPPLY TO EXPAND

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 10 (AP)—Plans were announced yesterday by the water commission for construction of an additional unit of the Provin Mountain Water Reservoir which will have a daily capacity of 10,000,000 gallons and will adjoin the present unit which holds 17,000,000 gallons. This is an undersurface unit. It will cost $300,000 and will be financed from existing bond issues.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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DISARMAMENT HELD TO HINGE ON PEOPLE'S WILL

British Foreign Secretary Urges Mobilization of Public Opinion

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, Feb. 10—"The next war, if it ever should come, will be fought by aircraft and by aircraft using poison gas," declared Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Secretary, at a great disarmament meeting here yesterday.

"Every year," Mr. Henderson went on," our air force carries out maneuvers over London. Have you ever thought what those maneuvers over London mean? They mean that our staff, like every other staff, is now expecting that the operations of the next war will be air attacks against great centers of industry and civilian populations."

Referring to the coming disarmament conference, in support of which the meeting had been called by the Women's International League, Mr. Henderson declared that disarment had become practical politics. The preparatory commission had produced an agreed basis from which to start. Everything now depended upon how each nation constructs its share of the work.

"If people want disarmament," he said, "they can have it. If they will exert their will, they can compel results. You have a year before you in which to mobilize opinion. In these 12 months you have an opportunity which has never come before, and which, if you lose it, may not come again, to show to politicians and to statesmen here and abroad that the common people want disarmament and peace. I hope that from now until this day next year you and those who think with you will never rest."

Mr. Henderson emphasized that he meant by disarmament the reduction of national armed forces of every kind by a solemn international treaty, under which all governments should agree to accept certain fixed levels for their national forces with very definite obligations not to exceed those limits. "It was," he said, "the last chance, perhaps, of completing the task of ending the war."

Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, sent a message to the meeting expressing sympathy with the movement and warning the gathering there should be no misunderstanding of the difficulties that have to be overcome. Before the meeting took place the official statement was made in the House of Commons to the effect that the Soviet Government had expressed its willingness to take active part in the disarmament conference but would like it to be held at some place other than Geneva and under a president chosen by the delegates and not by the League of Nations Council.

The meeting, which was held in the Queen's Hall, was intended as an appeal to the whole world, as well as to Britain. It was attended by delegates from the United States, France, Germany, India and China.

Engineers Honored for Achievements

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—Three annual honors awarded for achievements in natural science were announced Saturday by the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.

For discovering a method to produce copper profitably from ores which had been considered virtually worthless, Francis W. MacLennan of Miami, Ari., receives the William Laurence Saunders Medal.

William H. Peirce of Baltimore, is awarded the James Douglas medal for numerous improvements in devices for smelting, refining and rolling copper.

Studies in cast iron, tungsten, thorium and transformation of austenite bring to Edmund S. Davenport of Kearny, N. J., the Robert W. Hunt award.

Prof. Waldemar Lindgren, geologist of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is made an honorary member of the institute. The honors will be bestowed formally at a dinner here Feb. 18.

MACHADO RECEIVES SHRINERS

HAVANA, Feb. 6 (By U. P.) — A delegation of 150 Shriners, en route to New York from California, were received at the Palace this morning by President Machado, himself a Shriner. The delegation, headed by Imperial Potentate Esten A. Fletcher, will remain here three days before proceeding north.

One Form of Worship That Isn't Taboo in Russia

Request $2,000,000 to Repair Niagara

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 10—The report for the American and Canadian Governments adopted by the International Niagara Board, meeting in Niagara Falls and Buffalo Saturday, recommends remedial action to overcome impairment of the scenic beauty of Niagara Falls resulting from the collapse of crestline rock Jan. 17. A congressional appropriation will be necessary for the work, which will eventually cost $2,000,000, it is estimated.

The report holds that the scenic beauty of the falls is dependent largely on maintenance of an undiminished volume of water over the crest, an unbroken brink line and unreduced height. It recommends that the rock pile at the foot of the falls be removed, to overcome the impression of reduced height. Construction work in the river above the falls also is advised as a means of spreading out the flow of water.

Members of the board include Maj. Eugene Reybold, United States engineer for the Buffalo district; J. Horace McFarland, chairman of the art commission of Pennsylvania, representing the United States; J. T. Johnstone of Ottawa, director of the Dominion Water Power and Reclamation Service, and Charles Camsell, also of Ottawa, deputy Minister of Mines, representing Canada.

Sportsmen's Show Displays Wild Life

Live fish of all kinds, 125 specimens of waterfowl and numerous wild animals, such as are never seen outside a zoo, are on exhibition at the New England Sportsmen's and Motor Boat Show in the Mechanics Building this week. Muskrats, sables, lynx and fox are among the North American animals, while waterbuck, gazelle, warthog, gnu and rhinoceros are some of the African animals at the show.

The importance of forests as sources of water is shown in the United States Forestry Service exhibit entitled "Forest and Water." Pictures taken on traplines are being displayed by the American Humane Association.

Sleeping tents, garments and equipment used at the South Pole by the Byrd expedition and two dog teams which were taken on the expedition are part of the exhibit by Arthur T. Walden, veteran dog trainer.

GOVERNMENT JOBS OPEN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—The United States Civil Service Commission has announced that until March 10 it will accept applications for positions of blue-print operator and photostat operator, at entrance salaries of $1260 and $1440 a year. Appointments will be made in the departmental service at Washington, D. C. Full information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or from the secretary of the Board of United States Civil Service Examiners at the post office or customhouse in any city.

Industrial Activities Showing Definite Gain

INDUSTRIAL activity now is showing definite gains, according to the American Bankers Association Journal. The current monthly review published by the association cites increased operations in steel, automobile, shoe, rubber tire and textile plants.

Indices on motor output for the last week show a better-than-seasonal gain in the automobile industry.

The Webster (Mass.) mills of the American Woolen Company are advertising in the "help wanted" columns, jobs for several hundred weavers for night shifts. It is reported some of the mills of this company have sufficient orders to keep them busy on a full-time basis for several months.

Limitation of Radio Advertising Urged

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—A limitation on the kind and amount of advertising radiocast by radio stations was declared necessary yesterday by Radio Commissioner Lafount.

In a formal statement he said broadcasting stations were licensed to serve the public "and not for the furthering of private or selfish interests of individuals.

"Since advertising furnishes the economic support for the service a station renders and makes it possible," he added, "it must necessarily be an exception to the rule.

"However, the amount and character of advertising must be rigidly confined within limits consistent with the public service expected of the station."

OKLAHOMA PRAIRIE BECOMES AIRPORT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—More than 100 men and scores of teams and machines are at work transforming 640 acres of prairie land into a modern airfield for Oklahoma City.

Ground work on the $425,000 project is well started. Plans call for construction of a terminal building, all work to be completed for opening of the field early in the summer. Location is eight and one-half miles from the post office, south west. Cost of land for the field was $162,000. Ground work, surfacing of runways, drainage, water and sewer and lighting will cost about $188,000, building about $75,000.

TARIFF ON COPPER SOUGHT

PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 5 (AP)—The Arizona Legislature yesterday adopted a memorial to Congress asking imposition of a tariff of 4 to 6 cents a pound on copper. The memorial said the importation of cheaply produced coppers is taking away the livelihood of thousands of miners in the Arizona district which produces 60 per cent of domestic copper.

Construction Heads Appeal to Hoover

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—Proposed legislation before Congress guaranteeing that labor employed on the construction of federal government buildings shall receive the rate of wage prevailing in the locality, is vigorously opposed in a letter to President Hoover from the Associated General Contractors of America, who contend that the legislation would result in uncertainties, disputes and an unnecessary waste of public money.

The bill has the unqualified support of organized labor. It is an Administration measure designed to set an example for private builders in maintaining prevailing wage scales during the business depression.

The contractors' letter to the President pointed out that if they must bid on public work with the uncertainty confronting them that the rate of wages probably would be changed a number of times during the progress of the work, they would be obliged to add to their proposals sufficient sums to protect them against any such possible increases.

It is suggested that the rates of wages to be paid should be stated in the advertisements for bids so that all prospective contractors will be informed as to the rate that they must pay in order intelligently to compute their costs.

WILLINGDON AN EARL

LONDON, Feb. 7 (AP)—Viscount Willingdon, who in April will become Viceroy of India in succession to Lord Irwin, was designated an Earl today by King George. Lord Willingdon is retiring as Governor-General of Canada to take up his new post.

TRANSUE & WILLIAMS

Transue & Williams Steel Forging Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net loss of $99,158 after taxes, depreciation and other charges, contrasted with net profit of $235,944 or $3.35 a share on 100,000 shares in 1929.

SMOKE LEAVING AS EFFICIENCY OF COAL DOUBLES

Chemical Processing Said to Be Making One Lump Do Work of Two

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—The pall of smoke that hangs over industrial America is gradually being dissipated by the chemical processing of the nation's coal pile, according to a study of the world's fuel industry by H. M. Hoar of the Commerce Department, issued today.

Chemistry and improved engineering processes are being applied to America's basic industry, and in 10 years one lump of coal has been made to do the work of two; while the picture is only unfolding of new power unleashed from the lump of carbonized sunshine, with cities free of smoke; motorcars running from coal distillates; chemicals, from rainbow dyes to perfumes, taken from the coal, and the mining and industrial areas of the nation transformed by technical developments.

Because the world has acquired such improved technical knowledge of how to make coal do more work the demand for coal has not kept pace with expectations; and the progress of industry in one direction has meant the slump of coal mining in the other, Mr. Hoar points out. Nevertheless no immediate substitute for coal as a source of cheap energy is in sight, and such substitutes as water power, oil and the like will never displace bituminous coal as the major source of steam and steam-electric power, he states.

The technology of the utilization of coal has advanced more rapidly in the past few years than at any previous time in world history, Mr. Hoar states. Already lignite—a form of coal previously supposed useless—is being used for steam raising purposes; gas is now made from coal; synthetic petroleum and synthetic alcohol both come from soft coal. In Germany motor fuels have recently been obtained from coal distillates, apparently giving a final answer to the question, "What will the motor age do when the oil wells stop gushing?"

In the brief 10 years from 1919 to 1928 the electric utilities have reduced the amount of coal necessary to produce one kilowatt hour of electricity from 3.2 pounds to 1.76 pounds, or 45 per cent. Similar fuel economies, produced by better type boilers and new combustion methods, have been made on the American railroads, which burn one out of every four tons of coal mined, and by the iron and steel industry. The toiling multitudes of the earth, Mr. Hoar reports, put to use 26 per cent more energy in 1928 than in 1913; but the technical experts of the world by their combined ingenuity saw to it that this increase in global power was produced with only a 4 per cent increase in coal production.

ARGENTINA REPATRIATES 1000

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Feb. 5 (AP)—The first group of 1000 unemployed immigrants, who were repatriated without cost by the Argentine Government, sailed for Europe yesterday on the Lutetia. The Government opened a special repatriation office here. It is reported that the second group will leave in a few days.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad reports for the year ended Dec. 31, net loss of $7,251,681 after taxes and charges, contrasting with net income of $478,968 in 1929.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Albert F. Gilmore, C. S. B., member of The Christian Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newton; Church Edifice, Walnut and Otis Streets, 8.

West Roxbury Community: Play, "Under Cover," auspices American Legion Post 167; Highland Club Hall, 8:15.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Meeting, Beacon Club, Room F, 7:30.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Rehearsal, Club Choir, direction Prof. Warren W. Adams, auditorium, 8.

Mechanics Building: New England Sportsmen's and Motorboat Show, until 10:30, through Feb. 14.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Supper, Silver Star Club, 6. Illustrated lecture on Hawaii, by George D. Douglas, auspices Business Women's League; auditorium, 8.

Jamaica Plain High School Home and School Association: Address, "Intimate Glimpses of Washington Personalities," by George R. Farnum, former Attorney-General of the United States.

Harvard University: Geological conference; "Geology of the Great Slave Lake District," by K. W. Fairbairn; Mineralogical Lecture Room, University Museum, 8. Motion picture, "Grass," Living Room, Harvard Union, 8.

Faelten Pianoforte School of Music: Recital by students of Preparatory Course; Faelten Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, 8.

New England Section, Society of Automotive Engineers: Dinner, 6:30, and meeting, 8; address, "Cold-Weather Starting and Lubrication of Automotive Engines," by Dr. A. E. Becker of the Standard Oil Development Company; Crystal Room, Hotel Kenmore, 496 Commonwealth Avenue.

Calvert Round Table: Annual dinner meeting; speakers, Supt. Jeremiah E. Burke of Boston Public Schools; Rabbi Jonah B. Wise of New York, and George R. Nutter, president, Boston Bar Association; University Club, 6:30.

Dinner meeting and election of officers, Boston Music Publishers' Association, Boston Art Club, 6:30.

"Oldtimers' Night," Suffolk Law School Alumni Club, 73 Hancock Street, 7:30.

Dinner dance, Women's Scholarship Association, Hotel Statler, 7.

Annual dinner meeting, Dorchester Board of Trade, Hotel Bradford, 6.

Discussion of education, parish meeting, Trinity Church, Parish House, 8.

Music

Jordan Hall—Gordon String Quartet, 8:15.

Theaters

Majestic—"Nina Rosa," 8:30.
Copley—"See Naples and Die," 8:20.

EVENTS TOMORROW

New England Waterworks Association: Meeting, Executive Committee, Headquarters, Tremont Temple, 10:30. Luncheon; talks: "Items in the Operation of New York City's Water Supply System of Interest to the Superintendent," by William M. Brush, Chief Engineer, Bureau of Water Supply, New York City; and "A Talk on Massachusetts Water Lien Act," by James A. McMurray, Engineer in Charge, Income Branch Water Service, Boston; Hotel Brunswick, 520 Boylston Street, 1.

Harvard University: Lecture, "The Crystal Structure of Ordinary and Alloyed Steels," by Dr. A. F. Westgren, University of Stockholm, and secretary, Nobel Committees for Physics and Chemistry; 110 Pierce Hall, 4. First in lecture series on "Great Authors"; "Sophocles," by Prof. C. R. Post; Emerson D, 4:30.

West Roxbury Community Woman's Club: Lecture on Period Furniture, Library Hall, 10:30. Meeting, Drama Group, Library Hall, 2:30.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts: Luncheon; address, "Intimate Glimpses of George Bernard Shaw," by Mrs. August Belmont (Eleanor Robeson), actress, and authoress; 46 Beacon Street, 12:30.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Ancient Sculpture, Miss Schacht, 11.

Wednesday Morning Club: Address, "Iceland Yesterday and Today," by F. Stanton Cawley; Hotel Somerset, 10.

Women's Italian Club: Bridge and whist, Hotel Vendome, 2.

Woman's Civics Club: Reception and luncheon; music and entertainment; Hotel Brunswick, 12:30.

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon; address, "Abraham Lincoln," by Stacy B. Southworth, Headmaster, Thayer Academy; ballroom, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Faelten Pianoforte School: Recital by pupils of College Course, Faelten Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, 11:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Weekdays from 9 to 4:30, except Mondays, when the Museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Eighteenth century French designs; medals from the fifteenth to the twentieth century; blot prints by Alexander Cozens. New Kingdom Room reopened. Paintings by Joseph Lindon Smith. Exhibit by Patrick Gavin at the Museum School Gallery, through Feb. 14.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Special exhibitions; etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28. Paintings of the Naumberg Bequest. Nineteenth century water colors. Old Master drawings. Objects excavated at Ur by the joint expedition of the British Museum and the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania; through Feb. 14.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays. Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings and portrait drawings of Antarctica by David Paige. Through Feb. 14. Paintings by "Pavel Jerdanovitch."

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Mural decorating and drawings for London theaters by Hugo Rumbold. Through Feb. 14.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Paintings by Harry A. Vincent. Water colors by Julian Peabody.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 138 Newbury Street—Woodcuts by contemporary artists. Through Feb. 14. Game birds by J. D. Knap. Through Feb. 17.

Lamson and Hubbard Gallery, 394 Boylston Street—Water colors by Emil Bistram. Through Feb. 28.

Scherer Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings from "Pine Prints of the Year 1930."

Foreign Legion Pays Honor to Americans

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—Five American World War veterans returned from a Mediterranean cruise on the liner France today with a singular honor behind them—a review of the French Foreign Legion was conducted especially for them at Marrakech, Morocco.

The veterans were Maj. Edward F. Knight of the New York National Guard, H. H. Allen and Victor de Prez of New York, E. Austin Dicon of Philadelphia and Charles Heming of Hamilton, Canada.

They found three Americans in the legion at Marrakech, Harry Olsen of Brooklyn; Jack Wilson, a Negro from San Francisco; a Captain Hamilton whose home was believed to be Waterbury, Conn. The latter had been with the legion 10 years, they learned.

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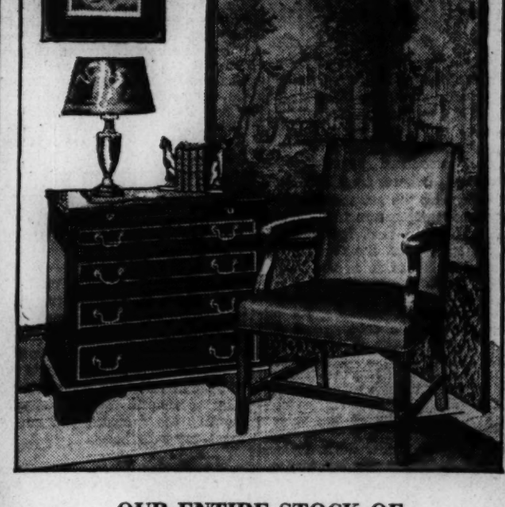

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A REAL vacation . . . with a minimum of time from business. Come down to Chalfonte-Haddon Hall for Lincoln's birthday, and stay for the week-end. Enjoy four days of sun and sea. Relax in the bountiful comfort and hospitality of Chalfonte-Haddon Hall. Play golf. Breathe deep the bracing ocean air. Rates are reasonable. Wire for reservations.

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MELLOW MOON JELLIES

A rare treat awaits you in Mellow Moon Jellies. You will wonder how it is possible to enclose such utterly delicious, soft, tender jellies in crystallized coating of sugar. They are not a bit "chewy." Eight different flavors . . . orange, lemon, raspberry, mint, anise, wintergreen, currant and butterscotch . . . all in one box.

Ask for Colebrook's Wherever You Go

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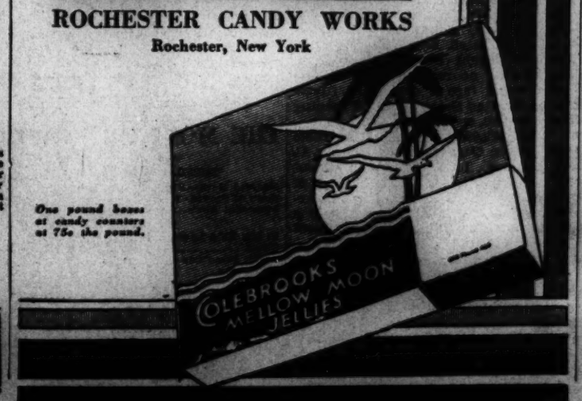

One pound boxes at candy counters at 75c the pound.

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25% to 40% off

Hundreds of choice pieces, including many complete groups for Dining Room, Living Room, Bedroom; Mahogany, Walnut, Maple.

To make room for new designs, and to keep at work the colony of skilled carvers and joiners and upholsterers, the prices of all Danersk Furniture have been sharply reduced. Each piece has been carefully built by hand. No ordinary sale this—as you will realize the minute you enter our showrooms!

Listed here are a few of the many unusual values now obtainable:

Hepplewhite Desk	$240.00	$144.00
Duncan Phyfe Drop-leaf Table	48.00	27.00
Mahogany or Walnut Folding Table	39.00	27.00
Queen Anne Upholstered Couch (in muslin)	390.00	294.00
Phyfe Sofa Table	210.00	141.00
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We are also offering unusual reductions on own line of choice furniture and draperies. All made in our own factory in Cambridge. Take advantage of these remarkable values.

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$60 and $70 OVERCOATS $46

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VELVET Collar and "BURBERRY" London Overcoats Included

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$5.00 Via FALL RIVER

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FALL RIVER LINE—Special boat train, with parlor car, leaves South Station every day at 6:00 p. m., due Fall River Wharf 7:20 p. m. Steamer leaves 7:30 p. m. due Pier 14, North River, Fulton Street, New York, at 7:00 a. m.

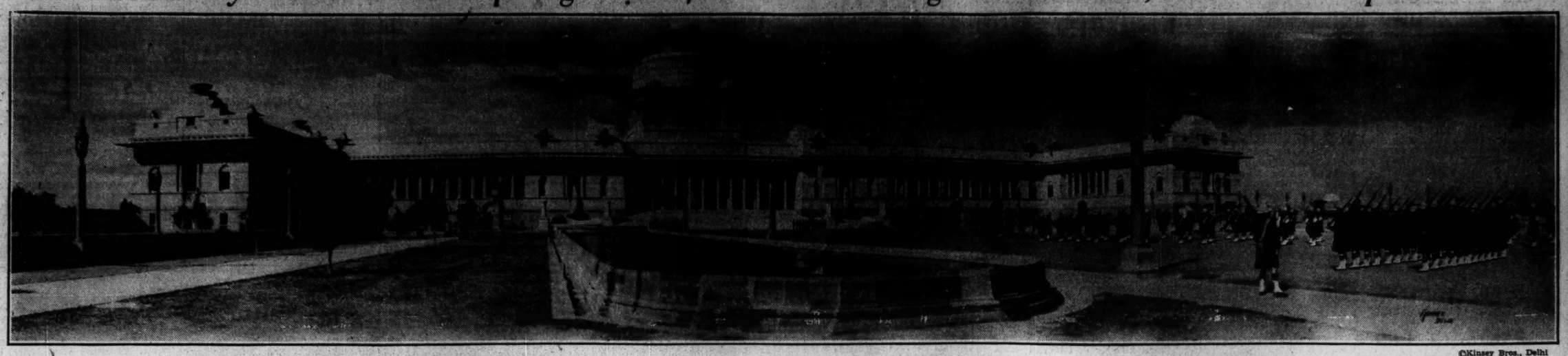
PROVIDENCE LINE—Train leaves South Station daily at 6:00 p. m., due Providence 7:01 p. m. Free motor coach transfer to wharf. Steamer leaves 7:30 p. m., due Pier 14, North River, Fulton Street, New York, at 7:00 a. m.

BUY YOUR TICKETS IN ADVANCE

Reservations and Tickets at South Station, Back Bay and Consolidated Ticket Office, 67 Franklin Street. Phone HUBbard 6100.

NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP LINES

Viceroy's House Forms Imposing Center for Public Buildings at New Delhi, India's New Capital



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INDIAN AND ENGLISH RENAISSANCE STYLES OF ARCHITECTURE ARE COMBINED IN DESIGNING THE GOVERNMENTAL EDIFICES WHICH HAVE BEEN LOCATED WITH FINE REGARD TO EFFECTIVE CITY PLANNING. PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS CHANGING OF THE GUARD

RUSSIA ACCEPTS BID TO EUROPEAN ECONOMIC PARLEY

Note Voices Dissatisfaction About Limited Extent of Deliberations

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Feb. 10—The communication which Maxim Litvinoff, Russian Commissar of Foreign Affairs, addressed to the acting secretary-general of the League of Nations, J. A. M. C. Avenol, published here late yesterday, accepts the invitation to participate in the session of the pan-European commission of the League summoned to discuss economic problems.

In such fashion is the acceptance worded that it clearly expresses both the dissatisfaction of the Soviet Government at the limited nature of the invitation, which is restricted to economic aspects of the work of the commission, and the skeptical hostility with which the Soviet Government regards the Briand pan-European scheme generally.

The final Soviet attitude toward the pan-European commission is reserved until points left doubtful by the invitation are clarified and until the Soviet Government studies the commission's authority.

Mr. Litvinoff finds it strange and incomprehensible that "one group of European powers could assume the right of decisions about the admission or nonadmission of another group of European states into a collective organization pretending to be called pan-European.

Several Questions Raised

The communication raises the questions whether it is intended to set up a union of European states or the establishment of two groupings within Europe according to formal judicial or social and economic standards, and whether the commission will limit itself to consideration of economic questions, and if it goes beyond such questions whether all states will be permitted to participate in the deliberations.

Press comment approves the Soviet decision to accept the invitation largely on two grounds: First, because it is assumed that Aristide Briand did not desire such acceptance; second, because acceptance will give the Soviet Government an opportunity to state its viewpoint on economic questions and oppose openly those anti-Soviet economic plans which Soviet public opinion suspects in activities of the League of Nations.

In this connection Pravda, official Communist organ, writes: "The program of the pan-European commission contains many anti-Soviet plans. Under the form of seeking means of combating the world crisis impends consideration of a number of projects directed against Soviet exports toward break-up of the Five-Year Plan, and the economic blockade of the Soviet Union.

Two Different Atmospheres

"Within two weeks two subcommissions of the pan-European commission meet at Geneva to prepare these plans. These subcommissions can consider these projects in an intimate and fraternal atmosphere because the Soviet Union is not invited to participate in their work.

"However such an atmosphere cannot be created during the May session of the pan-European commission and the projects of healing the world crisis by thwarting the Five-Year Plan must be considered in the presence of a Soviet delegation.

"Fantastic fables about Soviet dumping and concrete measures directed against Soviet exports, decisions of agrarian conferences, projected preferential tariffs with the help of which Soviet agricultural products may be barred from world markets—all this must constitute the object of open discussion.

BUENOS AIRES SCENE OF BIG BRITISH FAIR

(Continued from Page 1)

gray-green leaves of the eucalyptus trees, and other typically English buildings embowered in the exotic flowering shrubs which are unknown beyond the Argentine borders. The beecho feo shrills his plaintive call from the roof of a half-timbered Tudor building which might almost have sheltered Queen Elizabeth on her travels, and at night the growing fragment of England is luminous with the flickering lamps of a myriad of fireflies.

The Argentine railways are preparing for a mighty influx into the capital. Special trains, at special rates, are being run from many parts of the republic, while excursions are being arranged to meet the needs of visitors from Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Uruguay and Brazil.

In summer time the only avenue of escape for those whose business keeps them in the city is the river and the peach covered islands at the edges of the Parana and the Paraguay.

Because of the increasing trade with Canada and the common interest of the two countries in agriculture, dairy farming and other industries, the Canadian exhibit promises to be of particular interest in the Argentine. Moreover, the display of Canadian scenery, life, art and culture will give the Argentines their first glimpse of a country hitherto almost unknown to them. The pavilion which is of beautiful modernistic design is one of the finest at the fair and occupies the second largest floor space allotted.

Great Britain is making a gigantic effort to recapture her hold upon the Argentine market, and the guarantors of the exhibition have confidence that the key with which the Prince of Wales will open the fair on March 14 will unlock the gates to a new era of British commercial prosperity.

But the Argentines are conscious of a far greater issue than mere commercialism underlying the exhibition. For it means that their country has been recognized universally as a potential influence in the world of economics; that it is of vital interest to Great Britain and that it is known, admired and appreciated.

The organizers have shown a sympathetic understanding of the national aspirations of the Argentines. The Argentines also recall with pride that the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation entered into with Great Britain in the year 1825, has since stood inviolate, and that Great Britain was the first European country to recognize their freedom after the war of independence with Spain.

A good impression has been caused in certain circles by the decision of the Prince of Wales to come out on a peaceful liner instead of the usual "good-will" battleship bristling with guns.

Royal Party Moves Along Peru's Coast

LIMA, Peru, Feb. 10 (AP) — The Prince of Wales, Prince George and their party moved partly by steamer and partly by motorcar down the Peruvian coast yesterday after crossing the equator and partaking in the initiation given to those who pass that line the first time.

They arrived at Caro Blanco, far on the northern coast of Peru, at 8:45 a. m. and entered motorcars.

Shortly afterward they left for Talara and reached that city by mid-afternoon, passing through Lobitos and Negritos en route. At 4:30 p. m., they again went aboard their ship, the Oropesa, and reached Payta at 7 p. m.

At the latter city they were greeted by civil authorities and the British Vice-Consul.

A highspot of the day for the Prince of Wales was the presentation of a specimen of old native pottery to him at Talara. This relic of the art of the Incas was given to the British throne heir by an aged Indian who had traveled many miles to make the presentation.

Inquiry Commission Agreement Reached

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 10—An agreement on the appointment of a commission to investigate the administration of justice in New York State has been reached by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt and the Republican legislative leaders, the Governor announced last night.

Legislation was passed at the 1930 session for the commission, the work of which will be to recommend simplification of the judicial system and court practice, but objection arose regarding personnel, the Governor being against a commission composed entirely of lawyers.

Under a bill now to be drawn, the Governor will name six members of the group, four will be named by the New York State Bar Association, and six, including two Democrats, will be chosen by the Legislature.

ALABAMA RESOURCES SET AT $3,000,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 10—Alabama's wealth is placed at $3,000,000,000, with $560,000,000 in new resources annually, according to figures compiled by F. W. Gist, state and federal statistician.

Production is confined to agriculture, mining and manufacturing, Mr. Gist states. In 1927, new wealth production amounted to $564,000,000; agriculture leading with $252,000,000, mining second with $79,000,000 and manufacturing third with $2,330,000.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Dumont Beerbower, Yonkers, N. Y.
Mrs. Alice L. Barrett, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Lucie Bell O'Brien, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Anna E. Herzog, Columbus, O.
John S. Herzog, Columbus, O.

British Dominions Join India in Inauguration of Capital

(Continued from Page 1)

Force, which forms a climax to the program arranged for opening the new city.

Careful Planning Evident

The new capital is one of the most conspicuous examples of modern city planning, and constitutes a "noble development of the germ of L'Enfant's plan of Washington and Wren's rejected design for the City of London." The general plan of the city is pivoted on a line of relationship which ties the new community with a great architectural feature of Old Delhi, the Jami Masjid, an ancient Mogul mosque which dates to the middle of the seventeenth century.

A relationship between the many old capitals of India which surround the site—there are at least seven ruined Delhis in the neighborhood—is one of the integral ideas of the architectural layout; and the theme has been further augmented by the incorporation of many Indian architectural features in the English Renaissance style which marks the chief structures.

New Delhi has its principal building situated on Raisina Hill, the highest point on the eastern slope of a ridge of hills lying to the south of Old Delhi. The central feature of the grouping of public buildings is the Viceroy's House, and it is from the imposing entrance to this house that the long road commences which leads to the Jami Masjid.

Streets Lined With Trees

On the same height stand the secretariat buildings, which give accommodations to all the administrative departments of the Government of India and flank the same main thoroughfare. Near by is situated the legislative building, while the lesser administrative structures and the homes of the city dot the wide avenues and tree-lined streets which spread over an area of 10 square miles.

While Sir Edwin Lutyens was brought up in the Wren tradition no pedantry prevails in the architectural style which he employed on the Viceroy's House and which is repeated in the secretariat buildings, designed by Sir Herbert Baker.

Many features of building native to the country have been utilized to fit the style into the Indian landscape, even while expressing "within the limits of the medium and of the powers of its users, the ideal and fact of British rule in India, of which New Delhi must ever be the monument."

When the idea of New Delhi was first considered in 1911 the political consciousness of Indians was far from the status it has attained today, with the consequence that the legislative buildings, containing the Chamber of Princes, the Council of State (the upper house), and the Legislative Assembly (the lower house), were added to the layout as an afterthought.

Stone from Dholpur State

There are many critics who hold that the placing of the legislative buildings in relation to the other principal structures has considerably detracted from the project; but the need for having the buildings in close proximity to the secretariat and the Viceroy's House forced the architects to place them where they did.

The city has been laid out consciously on a hexagonal plan and wide roads and spacious landscaping are primary features of the design. The red-brown sandstone used for the chief structures came from Dholpur State, approximately 250 miles away, and is of the kind that was used in the building of ancient cities such as Agra, Fatepur Sikri and other famous Indian places.

Except for the occasional use of concrete, the buildings are similar in construction to those buildings in India which were erected more than 200 years ago. While the structures are estimated to have cost approximately £14,000,000, it is contended by the authorities that similar structures could not have been erected in Europe or the United States for any like sum.

Solidity of Construction

Scottish masons superintended thousands of Indian workers in the building of the city and it is claimed that New Delhi possesses a solidity of construction never before paralleled in the building of Indian cities.

"The principle underlying the designs of the buildings has been to weave into the fabric of the more elemental and universal forms of architecture the threads of such Indian traditional shapes and features as were compatible with the nature and use of the buildings," says Sir Herbert Baker.

The chief of these features are the chajja, a cornice of stone slabs overhanging the walls to a depth of eight or nine feet, like the wood and tiled eaves of Spanish and Italian buildings; the jadli, carved or pierced stone, or marble slabs, of intricate patterns for windows, screens, and balustrades; the chattri, or open canopied turret, a symbol of royalty; and the high arches and domed porches which distinguish Mogul architecture.

INTER-AMERICAN ACCORD SOUGHT BY EDUCATORS

(Continued from Page 1)

gates, Dr. Cooper said that textbooks must be developed to present an unbiased picture of Latin-American culture.

These textbooks are to be used in high schools and colleges where the commissioner favors the addition of courses on Latin America to the curriculum. A shift in emphasis from Spanish courses dealing primarily with old Spain, he said, to courses on Latin America would do much to promote inter-American understanding.

A full use of the data on Latin America gathered at the Pan-American Union was urged by Dr. Cooper. The Union, he said, at present supplies information to libraries and interested individuals. To make this wealth of material available to the schools is the commissioner's aim.

Facts, Not Biased Views

Throughout his address Dr. Cooper stressed the importance of teaching facts rather than prejudiced views of Latin America. No effort should be made, he said, to influence the student in the formation of opinions other than to make sure the data given out in schools is accurate.

A wider use of the radio for acquainting students in the United States with musical, literary and dramatic works of Latin America was proposed by Dr. Cooper.

Florida is peculiarly fitted to launch an inter-American institute, Dr. Tigert said in opening the session. The State has been under the flags of Spain, France and England, as well as those of an independent republic, the Confederate States and the United States. It extends out into the Gulf of Mexico, and is the natural line of passage for air lines to the South. Its history is woven into the scheme of Spanish colonization and St. Augustine, its oldest city, was the first European settlement in North America.

Symbol of Peace

"It is our hope," Dr. Tigert said, "that Florida may become to our neighbors the symbol of those things that promote peace rather than war, an agency for confidence, a handclasp of good will across the seas."

Dr. Wallace W. Atwood, president of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., analyzed in his address the basic factors essential to understanding Latin America. Often hostility is turned into appreciation through knowing the difficulties of geography or climate a people is overcoming, he said.

Isolation is no longer possible or desirable among the American nations, he added, and the more thoroughly they realize their mutual problems and diverse cultures the more harmonious their relations will be.

Dr. Atwood seconded the proposal of Dr. Cooper for more educational activity on Latin America. He favored issuance of publications to widen the spread of informataion.

Barrier in Ignorance

"There is one barrier that keeps peoples apart and causes international conferences to accomplish less than their sponsors hope for," Dr. Atwood continued. "That barrier is ignorance of each other. We must have an intelligent sympathy for Latin Americans, based upon knowledge of their cultures."

Mr. John C. Merriam, president of the Carnegie Institution, Washington, came fresh from a month in Guatemala to address the institute. He expressed approval of the educational program outlined by other speakers, and added that it is essential to "respect the other fellow's point of view."

In Guatemala, he said, remnants of the Mayan civilization still linger in the thoughts and culture of the people. This background cannot be overlooked, he added, in consideration of present relations of Guatemala with other Latin-American nations or the United States. The finding of mutual interests among the peoples of the Americas was described by Dr. Merriam as the most promising means of bringing them to understand each other.

Following the opening session, round table conferences were scheduled for the give and take of opinion as to how the institute may best go about achieving its purpose.

400 Radiocasting Stations Proposed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—Four hundred community radiocasting stations in the East are planned by a group whose spokesman is C. R. Cummins of Williamsport, Pa. Mr. Cummins outlined his proposal yesterday before an examiner of the Radio Commission in objecting to an application of station WEDH of Erie, Pa., for a frequency change and power increase.

He said his organization, to be known as community radio, would oppose all future applications in which small stations seek power increases. Under the plan every community of between 15,000 and 100,000 east of the Mississippi and north of the Mason-Dixon Line would have a low-power radio station.

"There's unlimited capital back of this," he explained. "We can start just as soon as the commission gives us the authority."

He declined to name those associated with him but said the present large radio companies were not included. A formal application, he said, would be presented to the commission soon, adding that 100 or more stations could be put in operation within three or four months. Thirty-five or 40, he said, would be located in Pennsylvania.

Repeal of Old Laws Urged in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—The repeal of nearly 100 sections of the penal law on the ground that they are obsolete, nullified or unenforceable, or no longer in accord with "progressive thought," is urged in a report made public by the City Club yesterday.

Among the laws that it is suggested might with prudence and propriety be repealed are such regulations as that which demands the return of an escaped slave to his rightful owner, racing of a horse near a courthouse, fishing on Sunday or partaking in any public sport on Sunday.

A copy of the report is being sent to every member of the Legislature, with a reminder that the State of New Jersey has eliminated in recent years 1248 outmoded laws, and a report this year from the New Jersey Commission on the Revision and Consolidation of the Public Statutes advocates the repeal of 715 more.

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WORLD BANK MAKES EASIER FLOW OF GOLD

Directors Note Satisfactory Development of Clearing Transactions

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

BASEL, Switz., Feb. 10—Newly developed facilities of the World Bank designed to render easier the flow of gold between the chief countries, particularly between the undersupplied and oversupplied central banks are making rapid progress.

The board of directors meeting at its monthly session yesterday noted a very satisfactory development of international currency clearing transactions inaugurated by the bank at the beginning of this year. The most important currency banks have now transferred part of their foreign currency reserves to the Basel Institution, which in turn possesses currency deposits with the principal central banks and is in a position to put at the disposal of its members such quantities of any currency upon any European market as needed to maintain the stability of their exchange.

This method is being extended to gold deposits. Several banks commanding gold deposits in New York, London, Paris and Berne declared themselves willing to participate in clearing transactions destined to limit the physical gold transfers from one country to another. It is reported that the scope of these gold currency clearing transactions is intended to be considerably broadened.

The World Bank shows a growing tendency gradually to become the nucleus of a concentration of European issue banks. Twenty-three such banks have deposits at Basel amounting to 50 per cent of the total assets of the World Bank, while the reparation funds do not exceed 25 per cent.

The board of directors decided to convene the first general meeting of the shareholders of the bank at Basel on May 19. It is expected, in spite of the low interest rates prevailing since its foundation, the sound financial position achieved by the World Bank will enable it to distribute fairly normal dividends.

Greece Accepts British Mediation

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Feb. 10—The Greek Government has thankfully accepted the proposal of Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Secretary, of British mediation for the solution of the Greco-Bulgarian differences.

The note handed the British Minister here stresses that, though Greece is fully convinced of the justice of its claims, it has voluntarily consented to take the dispute to arbitration.

The protocol signed by the Greek-Bulgarian commissions concerning the responsibility of the frontier incident just received contains different conclusions as to how the incident happened.

The Bulgarians throw the responsibility on the soldier killed, whereas the Greeks refuse to admit this, saying that even if this were true the crime could not be justified, considering the soldier was disarmed and could have been easily captured. Meanwhile, to forestall further incidents, the old guards have been replaced by new ones at both points where the incident occurred.

Australians Plan to Balance Budgets

CANBERRA, Australia, Feb. 10 (By U. P.)—A conference of state Premiers, discussing the Australian debt situation, decided yesterday that each government would undertake to balance its budget within three years.

The conference also decided that if during any financial year there is an indication that the balance will not be realized, immediate measures would be enacted to adjust the budgets by revision.

Under this policy the Commonwealth Bank Board and the Commonwealth Treasurer will formulate an appropriate monetary policy to promote production and prevent further decline of wholesale prices with the object of effecting an improvement.

The treasurer was authorized to discuss proposals with representatives of the leading banks.

The conference will resume its discusions Friday.

Previously John T. Lang, Labor Premier of New South Wales, had outlined to the conference a scheme whereby Australia could decide "to pay no further interest to British bondholders until Britain has dealt with Australia on the overseas debt in a manner similar to the British settlement of her own foreign debts with the United States."

Most of the state Premiers and Treasurers, particularly the Prime Minister, James Henry Scullin, opposed Mr. Lang's proposals.

GANDHI WILLING TO DISCUSS PLAN OF ROUND TABLE

Moderate Elements in India Organizing in Behalf of Constitution

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India, Feb. 10—Negotiations between Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, one of the chief Indian Round Table delegates, and Congress leaders continue behind closed doors, but there are signs indicating that members of the Congress are divided in opinion concerning the new constitution.

Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawarkalal Nehru remain stanch in their previous attitudes and make the question of alleged police repression a major issue in discussions.

On the other hand, several participants in the conversations are apparently of the opinion that the present unsatisfactory state of affairs in the country should be terminated, and Madan Mohan Malaviya is said to be favorable to the conference's findings.

Private consultations between Malaviya and Sir Tej have been a feature of the Allahabad conclave, and there are indications that if Congress rejects the British Government's proposals, the decision will not be unanimous.

A hopeful sign is seen in the willingness of Gandhi to discuss the situation, and Srinivasa Sastri and M. R. Jayahar, two of the other Round Table delegates, have been invited to come to Allahabad.

Meanwhile an organized campaign throughout country in support of the Round Table scheme is being sponsored by Sir Annipil Patro, one of the London delegates, who has persuaded several members of the Indian Chamber of Commerce to carry on vigorous propaganda in this regard. In the past, moderate elements in the country have not been organized. Now this is about to be rectified.

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HIGHER SCHOOL AGE MEASURE GETS SUPPORT

Leaders Tell of Increasing Need of Keeping Children in School Longer

Unemployment accentuates the tendency to weed out unskilled workmen and the future stability of industry depends upon more intensive education of the masses.

These fundamentals formed the basis for arguments before the Legislative Committee on Education today by proponents of bills seeking to raise the compulsory school attendance age from 14 to 15 years, and the continuation school age from 16 to 17 years.

Although another measure filed by the American Federation of Labor asked for an increase in the compulsory age from 14 to 16 years, speakers confined themselves chiefly to arguments in favor of the 15-year limit recommended by Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education.

The changing economic structure of the nation, caused chiefly by the introduction of more machinery, will increase unemployment unless education is kept abreast of the times, it was argued.

Dr. Smith pointed out that 38 years ago Massachusetts led in its compulsory school age requirements, whereas now there are 14 states ahead of it and 27 others on a par with Massachusetts.

He estimated that the cost of education would increase annually by $516,000, but in view of the 8000 children it would affect, the additional burden he thought would be well worth while.

Representatives of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor declared that child labor depressed wage rates, and that many families had to take their children out of school to compete with other families who had done likewise.

Keeping children in school increased their productiveness, speakers insisted. They objected to having them withdrawn from school to enter industry when a year or two more on their ages would greatly enhance their earning capacities. In this case, it was claimed, deferred dividends would be accumulative dividends.

Casting their votes in favor of the higher school age were representatives of the American Federation of Labor, the Massachusetts Civic Association, State Federation of Women's Clubs, Women's Trade Union League, Cambridge Central Labor Union, members of Teachers' Associations and former members of the Boston School Committee.

Only three or four appeared to oppose the bills.

OMISSION OF RADIO PROGRAMS PROTESTED

WATERBURY, Conn., Feb. 10 (By U. P.)—Scores of letters of protest were received today by the three Waterbury newspapers which are conducting a two-weeks experiment in eliminating radio programs from their columns. The programs were omitted because of the large amount of free advertising obtained by companies whose trade names are included in announcements of their sponsored broadcasts.

The Meriden Journal also has eliminated the programs. The four Connecticut newspapers are the first in New England to follow a suggestion made at the convention of the New England Newspaper Publishers' Association recently.

BIRMINGHAM REPORTS INCREASED BUILDING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Public improvement to cost $2,268,000 was under contract, or construction, in Birmingham Feb. 1., according to City Engineer Hawkins. This figure represents an increase of $420,432 over Jan. 1. with the number of projects at 40 as compared to 35 in the previous month.

Work now under way in the Ensley district suburban area will cost $806,000 and includes eight projects. In the central district there are 17 projects costing $939,447, and in the East Lake district 17 are under way to cost $522,000.

DARTMOUTH TO SEND TEAM

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 10 (AP)—Dartmouth College yesterday announced its acceptance of an invitation of the International Student Federation to send a debating team to England for a series of discussions with Oxford, Cambridge and other English universities.

NAVAL REDUCTION IS CERTAIN WITH SUPPLY BILL CUT

$36,310,000 Is Sliced From Academy and Building Budgets

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—Sharp curtailment of the naval establishment in the next fiscal year became certain today. The House received from its Appropriation Committee the annual supply bill providing $344,343,000, a cut of $36,310,000 from the current year.

Overriding a request by Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, for more commissioned officers, the committee recommended a sharp decrease in Naval Academy classes, with drastic provisions to limit demands of naval aviation on line officers.

If approved by Congress, the appointments to Annapolis allotted to each member of Congress would be reduced from four to three, with 5499 retained as the maximum limit of active commissioned officers. Mr. Adams had recommended an increase from four to five in appointments and the addition of more than 2000 officers.

Excepting the second deficiency measure, today's is the last of the big appropriation bills for congressional action at this session. It is $3,451,000 less than the budget estimates.

Economies were effected in reducing ships of the line and their crews. Withdrawal of four battleships, three by London treaty terms, curtailment of enlisted navy personnel from 84,700 to 79,700 and Marine Corps strength of 18,000 to 17,500, and a smaller outlay for construction of new craft figured in the slash. In addition, old submarines and destroyers, as well as old cruisers are to be dropped from the fleet.

As compared to the outlay of $45,985,000 for construction of 10,000-ton, eight-inch cruisers this year, the bill allows but $28,550,000 in the next. No funds are carried for modernization of the battleships New Mexico, Mississippi and Idaho. Authorization for this work is pending in the House, the Senate having already approved it.

Naval aviation was allowed $31,140,000, a reduction of $1,180,000 (but the report said the branch would have completed its five-year expansion with 1000 planes early in the next fiscal year. It noted that 11,740 enlisted men were in the branch and urged the navy be required to draw commissioned aviators from the naval reserve and not from the naval academy.

Under the lighter-than-air craft division the question of building the second of the giant dirigibles contracted for was settled. The measure carries $675,000 to complete the ZRS-4 and $1,000,000 to begin work on the ZRS-5.

Exhibitors to Fight Block-Booking Plan

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Feb. 10—United in a determined fight on block-booking, a practice held responsible for the showing of many poor motion pictures, independent exhibitors belonging to the Allied States Association opened their first convention here Feb. 10.

The convention is to consider action to abolish block-booking, a policy of the Hollywood producers which compels the 15,000 independent exhibitors in the United States to take films they do not want in order to get those they do.

Abraham F. Myers of Washington, D. C., formerly chairman of the Federal Trade Commission and president of the association, is here for the meeting. More than 700 exhibitors are expected to register. Thirty-three states are represented in the membership of the two-year-old association, W. A. Steffes, general manager of the northwest unit, reported.

OLD WILBRAHAM BUILDING UTILIZED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILBRAHAM, Mass., Feb. 9—The historical Old Academy Building was reopened today to house the former Longfellow Country Day School for Boys. The brick structure, in an excellent state of preservation, was dedicated on Nov. 8, 1825, as a part of Wilbraham Academy, and was in constant service for school work until June, 1911. In 1926 the building was rededicated by Bishop William Burt as a historical memorial building.

The day school will be separate from Wilbraham Academy with Dr. Mansur I. Beard as headmaster.

Good Ocean Travel Season Forecast

Basing its calculations on satisfactory winter bookings, a committee representing leading ocean steamship lines is optimistic as to prospects for the spring and summer travel seasons this year, according to G. F. Ravenel, manager of the Boston office of the International Mercantile Marine Company.

Further reductions in ocean steamship fares are unnecessary to meet present economic conditions, representatives of the leading lines agreed unanimously, Mr. Ravenel said. The substantial rate reductions made Dec. 20 established a sound ratio between cost and purchasing power, as far as tourist travel is concerned, it was felt.

Considerable significance is attached to the decision, since it was reached after careful consideration of figures submitted by the various lines as an index of future business. It was pointed out that the present transatlantic rates are the lowest in a decade, and that since food, lodging and entertainment are included in the fares, the mileage rate for sea travel represents a greater value than can be bought in any other mode of travel.

AMERICANS BUILD LONG GREEK TUNNEL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—The holing through of the Boyati Tunnel, near Athens, Greece, the longest hydraulic tunnel in Europe, was accomplished yesterday in the presence of Greek officials. This tunnel is one of the important links of the $11,000,000 Athens water supply system which was started in 1925, and which will be entirely completed within the next few months, thus assuring the city of an adequate water supply for the first time in over 3000 years.

The Boyati Tunnel, which was constructed by the New York engineering firm of Ulen & Co., is bored through the Parnes Mountains and is 8½ miles long. The engineers have also utilized a section of the aqueduct built by the Roman Emperor Hadrian in 130 A. D. and which until 1926 was the only substantial source of water supply for Athens.

PORT OF BOSTON ENDS TESTIMONY IN RATE HEARING

Plea Concluded for Equal Opportunity With New York in Ocean Traffic

Concluding their plea for equal opportunity with New York in seeking export and import tonnage via Boston, through the elimination of free lighterage at New York and other alleged discriminations, the Boston Port Authority and city of Boston put on their last group of witnesses at the port differential hearing today.

Hearings have been conducted at the Boston Chamber of Commerce since Feb. 2 before Interstate Commerce Commission Examiner Earl M. Steer and Statistical Analyst B. T. Elmore, following a three-day hearing in December.

The hearings will be resumed in New York on April 6 to receive testimony of the defendant. The complaint filed by Boston was against about 70 railroads, steamship companies and terminals throughout the country, involving the absorbing of expensive lighterage costs at New York by railroads.

Lack of "non-conference," which usually provides a lower freight rate than the conference lines was blamed for much loss of export tonnage to the port of New York by George F. Mahoney, secretary of the American Cotton Waste and Linter Exchange, testifying at today's session.

New England has shipped a large portion of the cotton waste exports of the country to Europe in the past, he said, but this had gradually declined. Total annual exports of cotton waste from the United States normally run from 55,000,000 to 75,000,000 pounds. Most of the New England members of the exchange have their head offices in Boston and desire to use the port of Boston when practicable, he said.

"The port's decline has made it necessary for them to tolerate a deplorable situation existing in this vicinity which has led to the diversion of a considerable tonnage to a port located hundreds of miles away from their principal offices," said Mr. Mahoney.

"There is also a fairly considerable movement from New England to points on the Pacific Coast through the Panama Canal and frequently New York is the port through which this movement takes place. The 240-mile geographical advantage which Boston has over New York has been removed by the improper freight rate relationship between the ports. This condition has prevented nonconference lines from serving Boston and has permitted the strangulation of much of foreign trade."

Harry A. Davis, transportation manager of the Boston Wool Trade Association, testified that "Boston should have a much lower rate than New York from Buffalo via New York Central Railroad, for example, if lighterage costs were given proper consideration in making the rate, even though New York is 60 miles nearer Buffalo than Boston."

Joseph F. Conley of Cambridge, secretary of the Boston District Council of the International Longshoremen's Association and an officer of the steamship clerks' union, testified at some length to the unfavorable effect of the decline in the flow of commerce through Boston on the employment of longshoremen in steamship work.

Clement A. Norton, who was the superintendent of Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, and now a member of the Boston City Council, explained in detail the facilities for handling freight at the pier in South Boston. He brought out the fact that wharfage is charged against the steamship and also against the cargo.

CANADIANS TO VISIT ARGENTINA

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Feb. 10 (By U. P.)—Arrangements have been completed for a party of 205 Canadians, including 62 women, to visit Argentina in March to see the British International Exposition, Louis Skinitzero, official delegate of the Argentine Chamber of Commerce of Canada, announced yesterday. The delegation will travel to South America in the new Canadian liner Prince Robert, which will be the first Canadian passenger ship to visit the River Plate.

VACUUM MERGER WITH STANDARD IS RULED LEGAL

New York Oil Firm Union With Competitor Is Approved

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 9 (AP)—Holding it would not be in violation of the historic Standard Oil dissolution decree of 1909, three judges of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals here Saturday approved merger of the Standard Oil Company of New York and the Vacuum Oil Company.

The judges held the merger would not result in a combination in restraint of trade and would not result in nullifying the effect of the Anti-Trust Act, as had been contended by government counsel.

The merger would bring together the Standard of New York (Socony) with $434,000,000 capital stock and $708,000,000 assets, and the Vacuum Company with $128,000,000 capital stock and $205,000,000 assets, in a world-wide, diversified petroleum products corporation.

The 1909 decree, handed down in the Eastern Missouri District Court, dissolved the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and forbade its 37 component companies, including Standard of New York and Vacuum, to form any new combination in restraint of trade.

The decision today was written by Circuit Judge Kimbrough Stone and concurred in by Circuit Judges Wilbur F. Booth and A. K. Gardner. They formed a special three-judge court for the Eastern Missouri District which, for convenience, sat at Omaha the week of last Oct. 6.

The Government indicated it would appeal the decision to the Supreme Court, which in 1911 upheld the original decree in the dissolution suit.

Seven Negroes Win Medals for Works

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—The work of seven Negroes was rewarded yesterday with the William E. Harmon awards for distinguished achievement.

The awards, consisting of a gold medal and a $400 honorarium, went to Hall Johnson, New York, in the field of music; Albion L. Holsey, Alabama, in business; James Langston Hughes, Westfield, N. J., literature; Thomas Monroe Campbell, Alabama, farming and rural life; Charles S. Johnson, Nashville, Tenn., natural science; Henry A. Hunt, Fort Valley, Ga., education, and Henry C. McDowell, Meriden, Miss., religious service.

Mr. McDowell being in Galangue, Angola, Portuguese West Africa, the presentation ceremonies took place at Hartford, Conn. Other ceremonies were in New York, Nashville, Fort Valley and Tuskegee.

NAME JACK-O-LANTERN EDITOR

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 10 (AP)—Joseph R. Boldt of Ridgewood, N. J., yesterday was chosen editor-in-chief of Jack O'Lantern, Dartmouth College humorous publication, to succeed C. K. O'Neill of Bridgeport, Conn. Milton M. Lieberthal, also of Bridgeport, will be associate editor during the coming year, and Donald H. Brockwell of Winnetka, Ill., art editor.

Poetry of Masefield and De La Mare Show Result of 'Beauty Boiling Over'

It was Barrie who said "when beauty boils over the spirits are abroad," and Elmendorf Carr used some poetry of John Masefield and of Walter De La Mare Feb. 6 in Boston to explain to members of the English Speaking Union how accurate a statement Barrie had made.

After defining the ingredients of the poetic form and saying that the difficulty with free verse was that "you can't remember it," Mr. Carr first selected a variety of Mr. De La Mare's verse, described its essential characteristics and then read it so that everyone in the audience must have wished he had brought at least four friends with him to hear.

Mr. De La Mare, Mr. Carr said, was an admirable example of the type of poet whose verse is the verse of escape, seeking to release people from the prosaic life. It swarmed, he said, with fancies, yet it had a deftness of touch that bore a strange resemblance to the music of Scarlatti. "De La Mare's poems," he said, "are more than moods. They make bits of life for us."

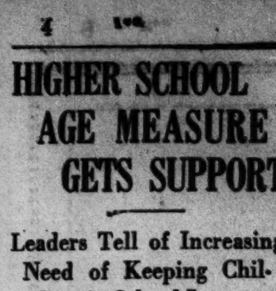
And none could question that who listened to Mr. Carr's reading of "Old Susan" and to an amazing, jingly one about a child's visit to a barber shop. And the lovely one called "The Ship to Rio" which was sailed by a crew of monkeys who had between them all only one suit of hand-me-downs.

Mr. Carr said of Masefield that he had arrived at his poetic craftsmanship through having lived a life of hardship. His poetry was made up of things he had been, himself. And yet, though everyone thought so, he was not, primarily, a poet of the sea. Mr. Carr spoke of his most recent book, which is called "The Wanderer From Liverpool," and concerns the ship he liked best of all the ships he ever sailed in. And the tale of the Widow in the Bye Street. And so on.

POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL ADVOCATED

Establishment of a school for training state police was urged at a hearing before the legislative Committee on State Administration yesterday.

Robert T. Bushnell, former district attorney, argued in favor of a bill to establish the school in the department of education rather than in the department of public safety. He pointed out that Massachusetts was far behind other states in training its young officers. He figured the annual cost at about $10,000 to $15,000.



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SCOUTS PUT IN ACTIVE WEEK OF CELEBRATION

Lord Baden-Powell, Chief World Scout, Sends His Greetings

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—The twenty-first anniversary celebration of the Boy Scouts of America today was extended to the hundreds of institutions which have sponsored Boy Scout activities, and throughout the land Parent Institution Day was observed according to the universal custom. At Boy Scout Headquarters at 2 Park Avenue it was said that the Eskimo Scouts at Point Barrow, Alaska probably would celebrate the day with a big seal meat dinner, with perhaps a little canned cranberry sauce on the side.

Tomorrow will be International Scout Day when pageantry and public exercises will draw attention to the international character of the Scout movement, and on Thursday, Lincoln's Birthday, which will be known at Citizens' Day, Scouts will be mobilized to meet mayors and governors throughout the United States and receive "good turn" assignments directed toward public health and safety.

Friday is to be Home Day, on which the relation of the Boy Scout to the home will be emphasized, and Saturday will be Outdoor Day, when Scouts will go into camp, for outdoor hikes and for Scout pilgrimages to points of historic interest.

A special feature of the celebration this week, which will be continued throughout the year, is the attempt started to "round-up" 5,242,815 Scouts and leaders who at one time or another have been connected with the movement. Walter H. Newton, secretary to President Hoover, several members of Congress and many well-known men in business and public life were formerly Boy Scouts or leaders.

Greetings have been received from Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell, founder of the Boy Scouts Association of the British Empire, Chief Scout of the World.

Board Reconsiders Petroleum Rulings

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission yesterday suspended for 60 days its recent action rejecting 18 trade practice rules adopted by the petroleum industry for the conduct of its business. The decision was reached after a conference with attorneys representing the petroleum interests involved.

The attorneys contended the industry should be given sufficient time to consider the revised rules and submit objections to the commission's action.

In rejecting the majority of rules adopted by the industry, the commission took its first action as a result of general reconsideration of all rules adopted by industries at trade practice conferences.

The rules were adopted by the petroleum group in February, 1929, and the commission approved them five months later. Eighteen of the 21 rules then were rejected last Feb. 3 as a result of the general reconsideration.

The rules pertained to practices which, if carried on, would be in violation of established law and to practices mutually accepted by the commission and the industry as expressions of the trade involved. The commission expects that within 60 days the industry will submit its objections for further consideration.

The petroleum industry has called an emergency nation-wide conference to convene March 4 in Chicago to consider this action.

Fosdick Dedicates Riverside Church

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—The nonsectarian Riverside Church, pulpit of the Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, was dedicated yesterday with a warning by its pastor that civilization cannot be sustained without the message which the church of God is trying to convey.

"What happens to the Christian Church," Dr. Fosdick said in his sermon "is one of the crucial problems of the modern world."

Twenty-four hundred persons filled the auditorium and galleries of the $4,000,000 Gothic edifice high above the Hudson near Grant's Tomb, and hundreds more heard the services by amplifiers in other rooms of the church or stood outside on Riverside Drive. Among the 2400 was John D. Rockefeller Jr., whose beneficence helped largely to build the church.

SILK HATS DUPE IMMIGRATION MEN

SALINAS, Calif., Feb. 7 (AP)—A ruse whereby Japanese farm laborers slipped past immigration inspectors by wearing frock coats, silk hats, striped morning trousers, pearl gray spats and carrying canes, was revealed yesterday with the arrest of three men for illegal entry.

The well-dressed Japanese told immigration authorities they were on their way to European universities. Once in the country, however, they discarded their finery for overalls and went to work in vegetable fields for from 25 to 40 cents an hour.

Will Rogers Voted, 'Most Useful Citizen'

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Feb. 10 (AP)—Will Rogers, former Claremore, Okla., cowboy-humorist, now living in Beverly Hills, Calif., was declared by the Oklahoma House of Representatives yesterday to be the State's most useful citizen.

A resolution, introduced by J. T. Daniel, Democrat, Jefferson County, designating Rogers as the most useful citizen, was adopted without a dissenting vote. It mentioned Rogers had given his time and talent in raising funds in the State for relief of the destitute.

More Than $500,000,000 Spent Yearly on Veteran Relief Acts

Proposed Bonus Marks Latest of Various Forms of Compensation Which Have Been Put Into Effect by United States Since the War

The hearings now being held in Congress on the proposal for immediate payment of adjusted compensation certificates, equivalent in effect to a cash bonus, marks the latest in a long succession of moves on the part of the nation's legislators to compensate American veterans of the World War.

Preceding it, and now in effect, are government war risk and endowment insurance, pensions to the dependents of war dead, disability allowances to wounded soldiers, rehabilitation and hospitalization of disabled veterans at public expense, the adjusted compensation certificates, and a pension system for all veterans who have become or may in the future become disabled in civil life.

These various forms of compensation, it is estimated, are already costing the Government more than $500,000,000 annually.

Referring to the war risk insurance, Calvin Coolidge said in a message to Congress vetoing a bonus bill voted in 1924: "Nearly $3,000,000,000 of war risk and government life insurance is now outstanding. When this provision was made in 1917 it was on the explicit understanding of the Congress that such insurance was to relieve the Government of subsequent contributions.

"The Secretary of the Treasury said in relation to the proposed insurance act:

"'It ought to check any further attempts at service pension legislation by enabling a man now to provide against impairment through old age, total disability, or death, and to give all this protection to those kindred who may be dependent upon him and who do not share in the Government compensation.' It was distinctly understood," Mr. Coolidge concluded, "that it covered every obligation on the part of the Government."

War Risk Insurance

More than 4,500,000 service men—practically the entire force, in other words—availed themselves of the Government's offer of this war risk insurance. It could be taken out for any amount between $1000 and $10,000. The average amount of the policies was about $8653. The Government bore all administrative costs of this insurance, offering it to the men at rates averaging from 65 cents a month per $1000 at age 21 to $1.20 at age 51.

After the war, all veterans were offered the privilege of converting this war risk insurance into permanent endowment insurance, without reëxamination. Only about 850,000, however, took advantage of this offer. On Dec. 31, 1930, there were 646,447 in force.

Mr. Coolidge said in the same message, "The nation has spent more than $2,000,000,000 in behalf of disabled veterans and those who died. It is now spending for compensation, training, insurance and hospitalization more than $400,000,000 annually."

The number of veterans now receiving disability allowances from the Government is put at 292,231 by the Veterans Bureau at Washington. The number of dependents now receiving a pension is given as 93,753. A total of 31,905 are receiving free hospitalization at Government expense.

The Veterans Bureau estimates the total amount spent by the Government for all forms of death and disability compensation for World War veterans at $1,759,032,909.64.

In 1924 Congress passed the Adjusted Compensation Act. This act was based on the assumption that veterans who served during the war were entitled to some compensation for the potential earnings they had lost while serving their country. Accordingly, they were given adjusted compensation certificates, which adjusted their losses at the rate of $1 per day for service in the United States, and $1.25 per day for service overseas.

Compensation Certificates

Instead of paying this compensation in cash, Congress devised the compensation certificates, which were essentially paid-up endowment policies, maturing 20 years from the date of issue, with 25 per cent added to the actual amount due each veteran to recompense him for having to wait for his compensation.

In the cases where the amount involved was less than $50, the payment was made immediately in cash, to more than 300,000 veterans. Certificates have been issued to approximately 3,500,000, having a total value of slightly more than $3,500,000,000, making an average value for each certificate of $1000.

Provision was made in the act by which veterans could borrow on their certificates at reasonable rates of interest, an amount based on a reserve value. This amount increases from year to year. For 1931, it is approximately 22½ per cent for certificates taken out in 1925, which means a little more than $225 on the average 1925 certificate. Many certificates taken out in 1927 or 1928 have a much smaller loan value, however. Brig.-Gen. Frank T. Hines, director of the Veterans' Bureau, said that $425,000,000 would be available for veterans to borrow during the coming year. Loans in 1930 averaged approximately $8,000,000 a month, he said.

"So ends forever, it is hoped, all requests on the part of able-bodied veterans, or their spokesmen, for further pecuniary help." Thus an editorial in an eastern newspaper commented on the passage of the act. Mr. Coolidge was not so hopeful. He had said:

"No one supposes the effort will stop here. Already suggestions are made for a cash bonus, in addition, to be paid at once. Such action logically would be encouraged if this bill becomes law."

His words were borne out in July in 1930, when the two political parties in Congress passed legislation which virtually established a pension system for all veterans of the World War. The bill passed, and signed by President Hoover provides essentially for payment, at a maximum rate of $40 a month for total disability, of a pension to all veterans who have become disabled, or their earning power impaired, to the extent of 25 per cent, regardless of when the disability is incurred.

The estimated cost to the Government of this bill is $31,000,000 for the first year, 1931, rising by 1935 to about $80,000,000 annually. Up to Feb. 1, 1931, a total of 302,950 claims for disability pensions had been filed under the bill, about 50 per cent of which were being allowed, according to the Veterans' Bureau.

A comparison with what other countries are doing for their veterans reveals that the United States has granted disability compensation to more than four times the percentage of eligibles allowed by Great Britain and France, according to figures furnished some time ago by the Bureau.

For each man to whom this has been granted, the amount of the compensation is nearly double that paid by England, and almost three times that paid by France. In the field of rehabilitation, privileges have been granted to more than 15 times as many as in England, and 40 times as many as in France.

ARKANSANS BACK FEDERAL PLAN AS NEW AID SOURCE

(Continued from Page 1)

ting it save through the Federal Government, are mostly "sharecroppers." They are the farm laborers, who usually supply nothing except their toil.

Every second farmer in Arkansas is a tenant, every fourth farmer is a sharecropper. The census of 1925 reported 158,708 white and 63,283 Negro farmers in the State, a total of 221,991. Of these 55,751 were sharecroppers, 20,429 white and 35,322 Negro. The other tenants numbered 70,148 and of them 53,289 were white and 16,859 Negro. Many of these at this time also have no credit.

If, as in the past, the sharecropper and resourceless tenant could get the usual credit they could feed themselves through the crop season. But the credit is not there this year as before.

As an aid in getting through the difficult summer period, the Red Cross has ordered 100,000 large packages of garden seed. Each contains enough for a family to grow all it is able to eat and put up in cans, yet it is granted that families cannot subsist for months solely on garden vegetables without bread and other staples.

When planters obtain credit to carry on their usual operations, they can "furnish" their sharecroppers and tenants as of old. In many cases, doubtless, other sharecroppers and tenants will cut and sell wood, and find odd jobs.

Not Enough Odd Jobs

But planters who will be able to supply their tenants do not account for all the needy. The wood market is becoming glutted. Odd jobs are far short of going around.

Beyond every prospect of a summer food supply for those without credit remains a group, according to foremost agricultural leaders of the State, which does not look as if it was going to get enough to eat.

If credit is extended to such out of the proposed $20,000,000 federal appropriation, then the missing pieces of the relief framework will be supplied. As it is, it is the drought's "lost battalion."

The plan reported from Washington, to set aside probably $5,000,000 of the $20,000,000 for use in agricultural credit corporations, is approved here. So great is the need for credit, resulting chiefly from the closing of banks, that this outside assistance is cordially welcomed.

It is anticipated that Arkansas may obtain $6,000,000 to $10,000,000 in credit from this source. It is helping itself to another possible $10,000,000 by a $1,500,000 measure of its own Legislature.

Appropriation Will Help

If $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 is thus brought in, it will do much to help, though not making up the place of the $50,000,000 tied up in the closed banks. Other credit is being found through formation of local agricultural credit corporations. They are slowly getting into the field, but neither will they fill up the deficit. But agriculture this year is going to be conducted on a more economical basis. A little money will be made to travel farther.

If farmers are to have another source of Government credit, that is a factor for some to consider who are now making loans. It is possible that various farmers will be able to get credit more suited to their needs through the proposed $20,000,000 appropriation, than through the $45,000,000 seed loan. If one ties himself up with the seed loan, he cannot utilize the other.

The cost of making this year's crop will be reduced for those who have been receiving Red Cross food, it is pointed out.

The Red Cross is thinking of stopping its feeding program March 15 or later, and possibly in some sections on April 1. With its last distribution of food it expects to give an extended ration which may carry families to April 15 or later.

Donation of a large number of carloads of food is helping the Red Cross plan, and in some instances will augment the final food gift. It has received 159 cars of food for use in this State.

If the total of cars received goes to 200, as is thought likely, its probable value will be around $300,000, according to estimates at state Red Cross headquarters here. Railroads are carrying the cars free. The last date for free shipping is Feb. 15.

Iowa People Send Food for Victims of Drought

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 10—Iowa people have sent to the drought-stricken area 12 carloads of corn and miscellaneous foodstuffs including two carloads of eggs, according to official figures of the Red Cross. Two firms also have donated a carload of onions and the Iowa Poultry Improvement Association is assembling a carload of eggs which are being shipped prepaid by express companies to Des Moines. These products will be shipped and distributed by the Red Cross as were earlier shipments.

The response of Iowans to President Hoover's appeal that all share generously in this emergency is likewise reflected in the fact that several cars of grain have been donated. Meanwhile the assembling of foods to be shipped as fast as carload lots are obtained is going forward rapidly.

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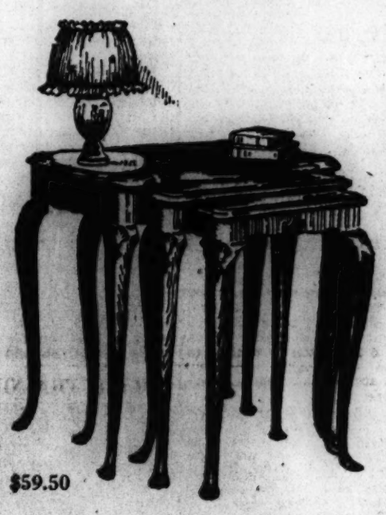

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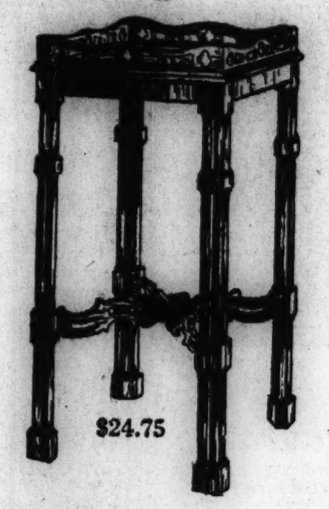

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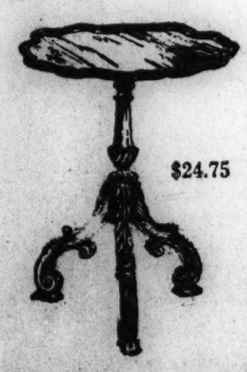

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ALTMAN FURNITURE—SEVENTH AND EIGHTH FLOORS

IN THE SHIP LANES

THE west coast shipyards, championed by members of Congress, are making a drive to obtain some of the lucrative shipbuilding contracts under the loan provisions of the Jones-White Marine Act, all of which thus far have gravitated to eastern yards.

The charges which have been made need no repetition, because there is no assurance that anything other than the factor of low costs, as reflected in the bids of eastern yards, have been considered in the awarding of contracts, but there is merit in the assertions of the Pacific coast builders that a stimulus to employment on the Pacific coast would result in the awarding of some of the contracts to the shipbuilders along the Oregon, California and Washington coast.

It was a keen disappointment to the west coast builders that the contracts for vessels intended for operation in the Pacific should all have been awarded to Atlantic shipbuilders. The first of these contracts was that for the Matson Line's two vessels, with another one subsequently ordered, representing an investment of some $25,000,000, which went to the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company's Fore River plant at Quincy, Mass.

Immediately following this the Dollar Line contracted with the Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Company for two new vessels, with the prospect of another pair to follow.

The final blow was the order for the new quartet of Panama Mail Liners, aggregating $17,000,000, which went to the Federal Shipbuilding Company of Kearny, N. J. All of these vessels will operate either to the Pacific, or wholly within the Pacific, and the Pacific coast builders quite logically feel that, not only from the standpoint of developing a local interest in the welfare of the completed vessels, but from the more basic economic need of aiding business along that coast, some, at least, of these ships should have been built in that region, even though the cost of taking supplies out there would, perhaps, slightly have enhanced the final cost of the ships.

New Matson Liner

The Matson Line has just announced that its third ship will be named the Lurline, and this will be a sister ship of the vessels Mariposa and Monterey, now being built for completion next year.

The ships will be operated in the San Francisco-Australia-New Zealand route, and will be of 22,000 gross tons each, with a length of 632 feet and a speed of 20 knots. The name "Lurline" was first carried by a sailing vessel of brig-type rig, built by the founder of the line, Capt. William Matson. In 1908 the steamship Lurline was commissioned, and ultimately she became too small for the needs of the company, so the third Lurline is now being built for service in the Pacific.

How important a factor the name Lurline is in the Matson Company's history, and that of the Matson family, is indicated by the fact that one of Mr. Matson's daughters has this same name.

The Matson Company launched another innovation in repainting the steamship Malolo. Her familiar chocolate color will be changed to white, with boot-topping of green, for her subsequent Honolulu and round-the-Pacific cruises.

Dollar Liner Named

The new steamship of the Dollar Line, being completed at Newport News as a sister ship of the President Hoover, will be named the President Coolidge, it is reported on good authority. When the two ships are placed in service it is understood that they will ply in the New York-California-Orient route, returning to New York again, with the probability that these two will be among the Dollar liners to establish the new eastward round-the-world line contemplated by the company. New service is expected to be started in April, and the President Hoover will pick up the schedule on her first voyage from New York, July 23.

Passenger Travel Indications

Despite the low volume of travel handled in some directions, optimistic reports are constantly received from steamship companies, indicating that travel is heavy in various routes. Because of the need of a larger ship in the Cunard Line's April cruise to the West Indies, the steamship Caledonia has been assigned to substitute for the Tuscania, and will sail from Boston, April 15 and from New York the following day on a 12-day voyage to Bermuda, Nassau and Havana.

From the United States Lines comes a report that the company carried more cabin and tourist third class passengers through the port of Cherbourg last year than any other steamship line making that port, the number of passengers being 6389, out of a total of 9432 passengers who disembarked there. The number of persons embarking at Cherbourg aggregated 11,500 cabin passengers, of which the United States Lines carried more than half.

The Swedish American Line, despite immigration restrictions, reported the total number of passengers carried during the year as 37,000, only 900 below the previous year. Their eastbound total was 16,000, westbound 17,000, while the four West Indies cruises of the steamship Kungsholm added nearly 2000 more passengers.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, Feb. 12

American Trader, American Merchant, for London; Stuttgart, North German Lloyd, for Cobh, Cherbourg, Bremen; New York (12:01 a. m.), Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; President Polk, Dollar, on world service (westward).

Saturday, Feb. 14

Adriatic, White Star, for Halifax, Cobh, Liverpool; Minnewaska, Atlantic Transport, for Cherbourg, London; Cameronia, Anchor, for Londonderry, Glasgow; Mauretania, Cunard, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton; Frederick VIII, Scandinavian American, for Christianstad, Oslo, Copenhagen; California, Panama Pacific, for Los Angeles, San Francisco; Venezuela, Panama Mail, for Los Angeles, San Francisco; France, French, on Mediterranean cruise.

Sunday, Feb. 15

Republic, United States, on West Indies cruise.

Tuesday, Feb. 17

Europa (12:05 a. m.), North German Lloyd, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Bremen; Lafayette, French, for Plymouth, Havre; Augustus, N. G. I., for Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa; Berlin, North German Lloyd, on West Indies cruise.

Wednesday, Feb. 18

President Harding, United States, for Cobh, Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Lapland, Red Star, on West Indies cruise.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Wednesday, Feb. 18

Monowai, Union of N. Z., for Sydney.

Friday, Feb. 20

President Garfield, Dollar, on world service (westward).

Saturday, Feb. 21

Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, for New York; Columbia, Panama Mail, for New York; Shinyo Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient; Malolo, Matson, for Honolulu.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Saturday, Feb. 21

Wilhelmina, Lassco, for Honolulu.

FROM SEATTLE

Wednesday, Feb. 18

Hiye Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

Saturday, Feb. 21

President Pierce, American Mail, for Orient.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Thursday, Feb. 12

Lafayette, French, from Havre, Plymouth.

Friday, Feb. 13

George Washington, United States, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg; Europa, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg; Albert Ballin, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Saturday, Feb. 14

Augusta, N. G. I., from Genoa, Naples; Santa Rita, Grace, from west coast South America.

Sunday, Feb. 15

Lapland, Red Star, from Antwerp, Southampton, Cherbourg; General von Steuben, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Boulogne, Southampton.

Monday, Feb. 16

American Farmer, American Merchant, from London; Scythia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh; Gripsholm, Swedish American, from Gothenburg; Bergenfjord, Norwegian America, from Oslo, Bergen.

Tuesday, Feb. 17

President Adams, Dollar, on world service (westward); Olympic, White Star, from Cobh, Southampton; Cherbourg; Paris, French, from Havre, Plymouth; Ausonia, Anchor, from Glasgow, Londonderry, Halifax; New Amsterdam, Holland-America, from Rotterdam, Boulogne, Southampton; Saturnia, Cosulich, from Trieste, Naples, Lisbon.

DUE BOSTON

Sunday, Feb. 15

Scythia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS." "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR WEDNESDAY, FEB. 11

Soloist and Orchestra

Tossha Seidel, violinist; concert orchestra (CBS—T). 8:30.

Nikolai Orloff, Russian concert pianist; Columbia Symphony Orchestra (CBS—T). Mr. Orloff was heard in a Mozart concerto in the radio transmission of the Philharmonic concert Sunday, Feb. 1, 10:30.

Vocal and Instrumental

Howard Marsh, tenor; Choristers, male octet; concert orchestra, Nathaniel Shilkret, conductor (WEAF Chain). Mr. Marsh sings arias from musical productions of Romberg, Kern and Herbert, the whole group joining in the "Serenade" from "The Student Prince." 8:30.

Olive Palmer, soprano; Paul Oliver, tenor; Elizabeth Lennox, contralto; Revelers Quartet; orchestra (WEAF—T). Features, "Lincoln Day Medley"; "Solvejg's Song," Miss Palmer; "With My Guitar and You," Elizabeth Lennox and Andy Sannella; Gershwin "Tip Toes" medley by group. 9:30.

Mary McCoy, soprano; Billy Hughes, Reinald Werrenrath, baritones; Deep River Ensemble piano duo; male chorus; orchestra (WJZ Chain). Features in this program: McCoy Hughes, radio's musical comedy maids; Deep River Ensemble, headed by Willard Robison, playing the "blues" and "syncopated sermons." 9:30. Repeated for NBC Pacific, 8:15.

Rhythmic Music

Lee Sims, pianist; Harry Kogen's Orchestra (WJZ Chain). "Improvisation" by Mr. Sims; "Sparks" "spare ribs," or xylophone solo, in broadcast parlance. 8.

Welcome Lewis, Harold Van Emburgh, soloists; orchestra (WEAF—T). Fifteen minutes. 3:15.

Leonard Joy's string dance orchestra; Scoutmaster West (WEAF—T). 10:30.

Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians (CBS—T). 11.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Uncle Abe and David (WEAF Chain). 6:45.

Amos 'n' Andy (WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10. 8.

Experimental drama (CBS—T). 10.

Clara, Lu and Em (WJZ Chain). Three neighbors. 10:30.

Talks

"The Book Reporter" (WJZ—T). Clifton Padiman. 5.

"Backstage in a National Magazine" (CBS—T). Sumner Blossom, editor of the American Magazine in the "Going to Press" period. 6.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain, CBS). News interpretations. 6:45, 8.

Nicholas Murray Butler and James W. Gerard (CBS—T). President of Columbia University and former Ambassador to Germany. 7.

"Back of the News in Washington" (WEAF—T). William Hard. 7:45.

"Bobby" Jones (WEAF—T). The Red Cross matches with Alexa Stirling, Elaine Rosenthal and Perry, and exhibition tour with "Chick" Evans. 8.

"The Gas Industry"; Chicago Little Symphony Orchestra (WEAF—T). "Old Counsellor" period. 9:30.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). 6:05.

Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). 11.

Recitals

Mme. Frances Alda, soprano; Frank La Forge, pianist (WEAF Chain). 7:30.

Phil Cook (WJZ—T). A one man show. 7:30.

Ida M. Tarbell's "He Knew Lincoln" (WJZ Chain). Tenth annual reading by Edgar White Burrell, formerly an Eveready hour "annual." 8:30.

Service Band

United States Marine Band (CBS—T). 8.

Vocal

"Wayside Inn" (WJZ Chain). Old English program by the Choristers, a male octet. 9.

Daytime Programs

"On the 8:15" (WJZ Chain). Landt Trio and White. 8 a. m.

United States Army Band (WJZ Chain). 9 a. m.

Parnassus String Trio and Singing Canaries (WJZ Chain). 9:30 a. m.

"The Public's Reaction to Art in Fashion" (WOR). Mrs. Ethel Holland Little, fashion editor of the Woman's Home Companion in Contempora period. 11:30 a. m.

"On Wings of Song" (WEAF Chain). String trio. 12 noon.

John Erskine (CBS and WEAF Chain). Noted author and college professor, at weekly Advertising Club luncheon. 1:15.

Little Jack Little (WJZ Chain). "Here tis," he says. Songs at piano. 1:45.

Barbara Maurel, contralto; Frank Buhr, tenor (CBS—T). Columbia Artist Recital. 2.

"Prometheus" (CBS—T). He brought fire and knowledge to primitive people incurring the wrath ofthe mighty. American School of the Air sketch. 2:30.

Sisters of the Skillet (WJZ—T). Humorous dialogue and songs. 2:45.

Columbia Salon Orchestra (CBS—T). 3.

"Skyscraper" (WEAF Chain). Two steel workers on mighty Manhattan skeleton. Radii Play Bill period. 3:30.

Eastman School Symphony Orchestra (WJZ—T). Student group at Rochester music school. 4.

Theo Karle, tenor; Lillian Buckman, soprano; Columbia Salon Orchestra (CBS—T). "Musical Album," classical review. 4.

Morgan Trio (WEAF Chain). Three sisters playing piano, violin and harp. 4.

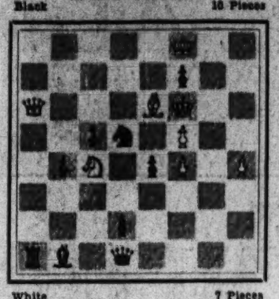
Muriel Pollock, Alice Remsen, Don Stewart, popular NBC soloists; Hugo Mariani's Orchestra (WJZ—T). NBC "Matinee Gems" period. 4:30.

CHESS

by Frederick R. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1277
By H. E. Westbury

Black — 16 Pieces

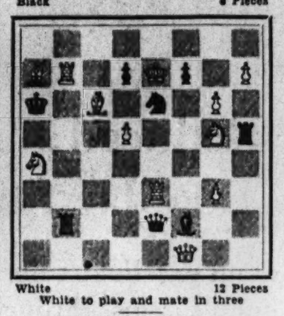


White — 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1278
By C. S. Kipping

Black — 8 Pieces



White — 12 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1275. Kt-Q8

No. 1276. 1. R-K4, threat
2. P-B4ch
1. ——— KxP
2. B-R3ch
1. ——— KxR
2. Q-KB7

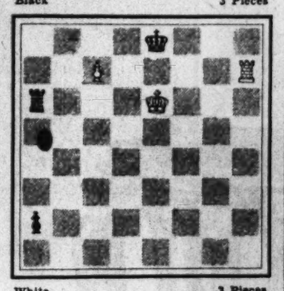
End-Game No. 29. 1 B-Kt4 (threatening R-KR7 and RxP mate), B-Kt3; 2 RxB, PxB; 3 RPxP, R-Kt7; 4 R-B6, R-Kt8; 5 R-B4, R-K8; 6 R-K4, RxR; 7 PxR, KxP; 8 P-K5 and wins. Notice Black's stalemate threats.

END-GAMES

Here is an actual ending that was abandoned as drawn. But there is a very subtle way of winning, as a little examination will reveal. From a tournament game between Bogoljubow and Sir George Thomas.

End-Game No. 30
By Bogoljubow and Thomas

Black — 3 Pieces



White — 3 Pieces

White to play and win

NOTES

M. Sultan Khan, East Indian chess expert and present British champion, has just defeated Dr. S. Tartakower of Paris in a 12-game match held at Semmering, Austria. The score was 4 wins, 5 draws and 3 losses for the Indian, whose excellent showing in recent tournaments, including his defeat of Capablanca, published last week, has already stimulated talk of a match with Alekhine.

Following the Stockholm tournament of late last year, several short matches were played among a few of the contestants. The results of these are:

Spielmann-Stahlberg	4½–1½
Spielmann-Stoltz	2½–3½
Spielmann-Lundin	5 –1
Kashdan-Stoltz	2½–3½

Here is one of Kashdan's losses to Stoltz:

CARO KANN

Stoltz White	Kashdan Black	Stoltz White	Kashdan Black
1 P-K4	P-QB3	20 Kt-Q6	BxKt
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	21 QxPch	K-R
3 Kt-QB3	PxP	22 PxB	R-KB
4 KtxP	B-B4	23 P-KR3	P-KR3
5 Kt-Kt3	B-Kt3	24 P-Q7	Q-B7ch
6 P-KB4	P-K3	25 K-R	Q-R5
7 Kt-B3	Kt-B3(a)	26 Q-K8	Q-Q
8 P-B3	P-B4(b)	27 R-K	K-R2
9 B-Kt5ch	Kt-B3	28 P-QR4	Q-R5
10 Q-Kt2!	B-K2	29 R-Q(e)	QxQRP
11 PxP	Castles(c)	30 R-K	Q-R5
12 B-K3	Q-B2	31 P-QKt4	Q-Q(f)
13 Castles	Kt-Q4	32 P-B4	P-R3
14 BxKt	QxB	33 P-B5	P-KR4
15 Kt-K5	Q-B2	34 R-K6	R-B8ch
16 KtxB	BPxKt(d)	35 K-R2	Q-Kt4
17 Kt-Kt4	KtxP	36 QxPch	QxQ
18 BxKt	RxB	37 RxQ	R-B
19 RxR	QxR	38 R-QKt6	Resigns

(a) Inasmuch as White's attack is likely to center on KB5, Black should play B-Q3, and then Kt-K2, and Kt-Q3, when the black pieces coöperate well.

(b) Premature, as the sequel shows. B-Q3 is preferable. It is curious that the two losses of Kashdan, the one to Spielmann at Stockholm and this one, have come from inferior opening moves. The rest of each game was a hard struggle to overcome this initial handicap.

(c) Obviously, if BxP; 12 P-B5!

(d) Black prefers action rather than comparative security a P down.

(e) There is no apparent reason for not playing P-QKt4.

(f) A tricky threat is R-B6, when White's only move is R-Q, which, of course, wins.

Another game from the Hastings tournament. It shows the eventual winner defeating the highest ranking British player in the final standing.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Michell White	Euwe Black	Michell White	Euwe Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	16 Kt-Q3	P-KB4
2 P-QB4	P-K3	17 P-Q5(c)	Kt-Kt3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	18 PxP	PxP
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	19 Kt-Kt4	B-R3
5 P-K3	B-K2	20 Kt-Q	Kt-Kt4
6 Kt-B3	Castles	21 Kt-B5	B-Q6
7 R-B	P-B3	22 Q-B3(d)	Q-Kt4(e)
8 PxP(a)	KPxP	23 P-KR3	QR-Q
9 B-Q3	R-K	24 K-R2	Q-R6
10 Castles	Kt-B	25 P-KKt3	Q-R4
11 Kt-K5	Kt-K5	26 Kt(B5)-Kt3	R-Q3
12 BxB	QxB	27 Kt-Q4	R-R3
13 Q-B2(b)	P-B3	28 P-KR4	Kt-Kt3
14 Kt-B3	K-R	29 QxP	KtxP
15 BxKt	PxB	Resigns	

(a) This exchange, often made by Marshall and others, gives White a slight pull. Black should have little difficulty in gaining equality, however. Other moves at this point, all well analyzed, are B-Q3 and Q-B2.

(b) White loses a piece after 13 BxKt, PxB; 14 KtxP, P-B3!

(c) Although White forces the isolation of the QBP, he opens squares for the Black pieces.

(d) White would probably do better to exchange the B, with the prospect of sacrificing the exchange for a couple of pawns, if the occasion arises.

(e) Black begins a strong K-side demonstration with this move. Notice how he coaxes White into making weakening P moves.

Theaters

"See Naples and Die"

Copley Theater—Copley Players Inc. present "See Naples and Die," an extravagant comedy, by Elmer Rice. Week beginning Feb. 9, 1931. The cast:

Chess player.....Mark Kent
Chess player.....Herbert Lawrence
Basil Rowlinson.....Jack Storey
Lucy Evans.....Jessie Busley
Hugo Von Klaus.....Morton L. Stevens
Charles Carroll.....Richard Whorf
Luisa.....Peggy Williams
Hjordis de Medici.....Cecilia Smiley
Kunegunde Wandl.....Anne Seymour
Nanette Dodge Kosoff.....Rachel Hartzell
Carriage driver.....Harry A. Huguenot
Prince Ivan Ivanovitch Kosoff
George Coulouris
Stepan.....Emile Beliveau
Mary Elizabeth Dodge Norton
Barbara Hastings
Gen. Jan Skulany.....Dugald Olmsted
Guard.....Josef Lorenzo

This play has been described as "a wisecrack in three acts." The description is deserved in the sense that the comedy contains a prodigious number of clever lines; but not in the derogatory sense in which the same characterization applies, for example, to Donald Ogden Stewart's "Rebound," with which these players launched their adventure in Boston.

The reason for the distinction lies in the attitude of the two authors toward their labors. Mr. Stewart evidently believed he was writing a comedy of manners, whereas he accomplished merely a transcript of repartee, devoid of dramatic values. Mr. Rice makes no pretenses, does not deceive himself. His confession of extravagance spikes the critical guns, makes it superfluous to point out that such a character as Rowlinson is a mere caricature who has no relation whatever to the play, or to make embarrassing inquiries into construction, such as asking what the kidnapers had been doing with their time between the abduction in the second act and the rescue in the third.

The author, by the use of his descriptive adjective, has defended himself from such quizzing. He offers a compound of melodrama, of "Man From Home" patriotism, of Tchekhovian melancholy and inertia, of mystery, of international political intrigue, of blackmail, of tourist-travesty, of musical comedy romance, of smart comedy. But he offers them with his tongue in his cheek; he satirizes all these ingredients, to the end of providing an amusing entertainment. He succeeds.

The plot need not detain us long, and, besides, we prefer you to go and see it worked out. It's all about an American girl, who is engaged to a nice American boy but who marries a Russian prince much occupied with the problems of human life, but especially with blackmailing the American girl's sister. The marriage is to thwart the blackmailer, but the nice American boy doesn't know that, so he's about to elope with a Viennese lady who is in the suite of a Rumanian general. All the characters are gathered together in a pension at Naples, where their destinies are evolved satisfactorily.

When this producing company made its bow to Boston in "Rebound," we were obliged, as a loyal slave to duty, to intimate that the first night performance was practically the nadir of stage representation. It is all the more pleasant, therefore, to report now that a revolutionary change for the better has taken place. New and more accomplished players have been engaged, and a smooth performance evidenced careful preparation and direction.

Mr. Whorf, survivor of Mr. Clive's company, made a very nice American boy and would be even nicer if he would devote more thought to his delivery. Miss Hartzell, imported for the engagement, was an engaging mistress of American slang. Miss Seymour was a charming Viennese, Mr. Stevens gave an excellent study (with really Teutonic speech) of the German and Miss Busley contributed a good character bit as a loquacious busybody of a tourist.

The minor parts were well taken, and a special word must go to Mr. Kent and his fellow chess player, who after two and two-thirds acts of masterly inactivity, sprang so effectively to action. The subsequent cadging of their fare home by these "Rumanian patriots" was a truly Shavian touch on the author's part.

An enjoyable evening, whose pleasure was heightened by the fact that it ended, with intermissions of reasonable length, at 10:20. That, men and brethren, is the way to the hearts of reviewers, and very likely to the hearts of many paying guests as well.

L. A. S.

Boston Stage Notes

"Nina Rosa," swashbuckling operetta with a setting in Peru, has moved from the Majestic to the Shubert. This is the only musical piece now on view in Boston.

The next Theater Guild play, "Elizabeth the Queen," by Maxwell Anderson, will open at the Tremont March 9, with Lynn Fontanne and Alfred Lunt in the principal rôles.

An English comedy, "The Man in Possession," will be the next offering of the Professional Players at the Plymouth, opening Feb. 23.

Mary Wigman will return to Boston for a second dance recital in Symphony Hall on the evening of March 7.

Ruth St. Denis, Ted Shawn and their dance troupe will appear Feb. 27 at the Boston Opera House.

The new French film, "Les Toits de Paris," will be presented Saturday at the Fine Arts Theater.

GENERAL AMERICAN TANK CAR

General American Tank Car net for the quarter ended Dec. 31 after charges was $1,050,301, equal to $1.23 a share on 811,647 shares, compared with $1,814,181 or $2.25 a share on 804,522 shares in the preceding quarter and $1,335,315 or $1.74 a share on 763,772 shares in the final quarter of 1929.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (300kc-568m)

5:00 p. m.—Talk.
5:15 NBC, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, speaker; Leo Reisman's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Dramatic sketch.
5:45 Limerick program.
5:50 WEEI String Ensemble.
5:55 "The Old Painter."
6:00 WEEI String Ensemble.
6:30 Political talk.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 Orchestra and soloists.
7:00 Masterpiece Pianist.
7:30 Talk, Dr. Bayard T. Crane.
7:30 NBC, Sooconyland Sketch: "William Scott and President Lincoln."
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; Jack Shilkret's Orchestra.
8:30 Slayton-Learoyd Orchestra; Helen Barr, soprano; investment sketch.
9:00 NBC, "Musical Magazine"; soloists; concert orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Sigmund Spaeth, musical lecture; male trio; violin quartet; Frank Black's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Dance program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout.
11:05 NBC, Duke Ellington's Orchestra.
11:30 News; time announcement.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Junior Aviation League.
5:15 Safety Crusaders.
5:30 Stocks: Agricultural markets.
5:55 "National Affairs," David Lawrence.
6:00 Time; weather; World Bookman.
6:08 Sport Review.
6:15 Leaders Orchestra.
6:30 NBC, Dana Merriman's Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, news.
7:00 Time; NBC, Amos 'n' Andy.
7:15 New England Sentinels Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook.
7:45 "What It Means to Be a Bostonian," Hon. John F. Fitzgerald.
8:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra.
8:30 Popular orchestra.
8:45 Schoolhouse period.
9:00 NBC, Joel Lay, baritone; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Death Valley Days.
10:00 NBC, Westinghouse Salute to Pulp and Paper Industry: Chorus; orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Clara, Lu and Em."
10:45 Temperature; Brunswick Guides.
11:00 Time; weather; Sport Review.
11:13 Tom Clines's Statler Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 Uncle Ben and his Merry Friends.
5:45 Dandies Orchestra; time.
6:00 Melodists Orchestra.
6:15 Shepard Stores Modernists.
6:30 Merrymakers Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Mystery story.
7:00 CBS, Captivators Orchestra.
7:15 "Golden Tones."
7:30 Oscar Elgart's Orchestra; Chester Gaylord, soloist.
8:00 CBS, The International Singers, male quartet.
8:15 CBS, Lorna Fantin.
8:30 CBS, "Kaltenborn Edits the News."
8:45 CBS, Browne and Llewelyn, vocal duo; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Blackout Sketches; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor.
10:00 CBS, "Mr. and Mrs." sketch.
10:15 CBS, Richy Craig Jr., monologist.
10:30 CBS, Jesse Crawford, organist; Jerry Madison, screen gossip; Morton Downey; ensemble; orchestra.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Paul Tremaine's Orchestra.
11:30 "Mickie" Alpert and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:15 p. m.—"Piano Melodies."
5:30 Fishermen's program.
5:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 Camelot program.
6:15 Organ recital; weather.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, The Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Caroline Cabot Concert.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—Studio period.
2:10 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, School of Cookery.
11:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home.
1:00 p. m.—Roxy's Gang, at Kiwanis luncheon.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Edna Wallace Hopper.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, "Evening Stars," dedicated to KDKA.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
8:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
3:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, "Musical Album": soloists; orchestra.

BOSTON ATHENÆUM RE-ELECTS OFFICERS

Howard Stockton was reëlected president of the Boston Athenæum at the annual meeting of the proprietors yesterday.

Others reëlected were Charles Francis Adams, vice-president; Albert Thorndike, treasurer; Charles K Bolton, secretary; Alexander W Longfellow, John Templeman Coolidge, Albert Matthews, George E Cabot, M. A. DeWolfe Howe, Robert Grant, Arthur Lyman, Gamaliel Bradford, Charles P. Curtis Jr., Frederic H. Curtiss, Edward M. Pickman Charles K. Cummings, Daniel Berkeley Updike, Roger Wolcott and Boylston A. Beal, trustees.

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EDUCATIONAL

As to Those Who Earn Their Way Through College by Odd Jobs

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Minneapolis, Minn.

IS IT possible to "jerk sodas," sell real estate, wait on table or mind babies to earn one's way through college and still get just as much education as if father paid all the bills?

This frequently raised question is answered in a thoroughgoing study made at the University of Minnesota by one of its faculty. And the answer for Minnesota students, when all the qualifying statements are accounted for, boils down to a quite definite "yes."

Dr. J. G. Umstattd of the college of education interested heads of departments in this study and they helped him distribute questionnaires to the entire student body during the last school year. His results, tabulated by a highly scientific method, are soon to be made public through the publication of his work by the University of Minnesota Press. Some of these conclusions Dr. Umstattd made known in an interview for The Christian Science Monitor.

He found that on the whole moderate employment does not appear to lower scholarship at Minnesota. Students of a given intelligence were found to make approximately the same marks regardless of outside work. In some cases the earning students did better scholastic work. Seniors who earned not in excess of 75 per cent of their expenses made better marks than other seniors, he reported.

Not a Primary Cause of Poor Marks

Self-support did not appear to be a significant factor in lowering the scholarship of either 247 juniors or 202 seniors included in the findings of this study, the researcher declared. Students earning 100 per cent of their expenses in some cases appeared to be doing academic work of a somewhat lower standard than they would have done if they had been able to give more time to study. On the whole, however, the study tended to show that it is not a misfortune to have to work one's way through a state university like Minnesota.

Dr. Umstattd went into the question of extracurricular activities. Did earning keep people out of other campus affairs which are held to have educational value? He found many working students who were able to participate in other activities.

The more the freshmen earned, Dr. Umstattd's survey showed, the more they participated in Y. M. C. A., literary socities, student government and religious activities. The first year workers, it is true, went in less for athletics and fraternities than nonworkers, but as they got their bearings in college even this difference tended to disappear. Of 110 men who earned more than three-fourths but not all of their expenses, 37.3 participated in athletics, and this percentage exceeded that of the nonearning group by 8.4. Of the men who earned all of their expenses, 19.1 per cent participated in athletics. Senior earners appeared to hold as many campus offices as nonearners. The working men and women were not barred from fraternities and sororities, but many worked in order to belong, Dr. Umstattd reported.

The students themselves supported Dr. Umstattd's findings.

"What disadvantages do you find in earning while you attend college?" he inquired of them. The answer he got most frequently from a group of 479 earners was "none." More than a quarter said they did not think they missed anything because of their outside work. A little less than a quarter said they believed they neglected their studies because of their jobs, but only a few would admit that it interfered with social life, or kept them out of extracurricular activities. For many, the work provided the funds necessary for social activities.

Well-to-Do-Students Earn

Asked what they would do with the time if they were not giving it to outside labors, the largest number replied that they would go in for athletics. The next largest group declared they would study more. Extracurricular activities, reading, social life and recreation followed in the order named.

That students are sincere in their testimony that work is desirable seems to be borne out in the findings on the relation of student self-support and the wealth of the student's family. It isn't the poor boys and girls who are the chief earners, as one might assume. Dr. Umstattd divided students into groups according to their own estimates of their family income, estimates which he checked in part. Of the wealthiest group, 33 per cent of the men and 14.5 per cent of the women earned part of their expenses, and 4 per cent of the men all of their expenses.

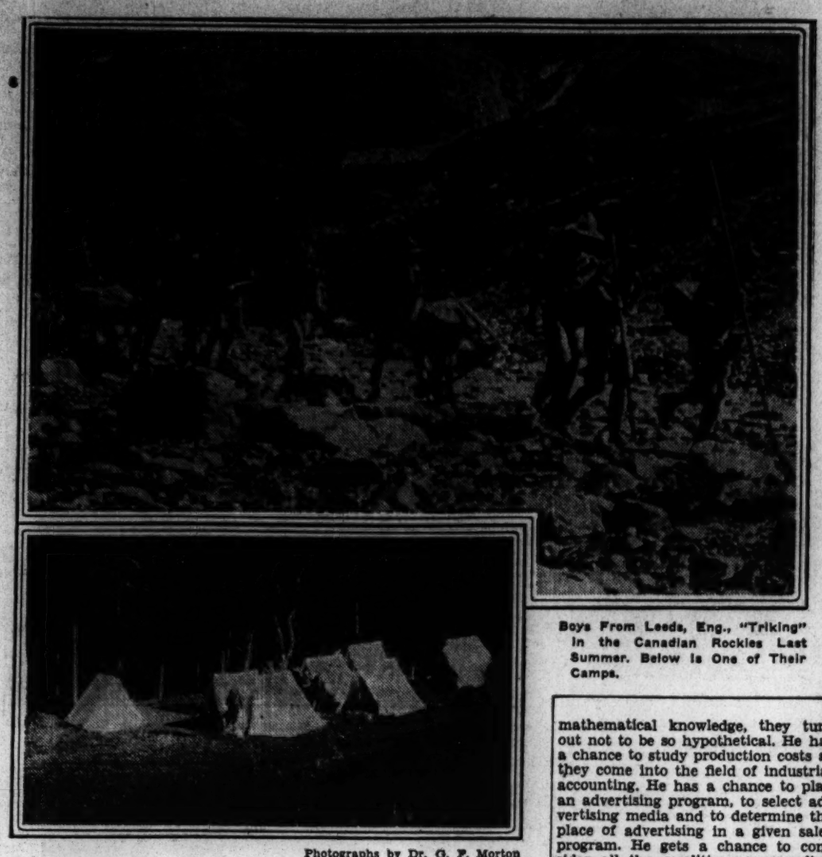
Well-to-Do Students Earn Too

Another question he put was: "Is it necessary for you to earn?" Of the group who said earning wasn't necessary, he discovered that between 60 and 70 per cent, both men and women, earned something. He detected actually "a slight tendency for students to earn in proportion to the wealth of their families." That is, the aggregate earnings of students from well-to-do families was greater than that of the children of poorer families.

How students manage to draw pay checks is always interesting, and Dr. Umstattd's study did not fail to go into this field. Ranking the occupations in order of the frequency, the list read like this: clerking, restaurant jobs, nursing, general office work, housework, stenography, salesmanship, oil station work, teaching, forestry.

The resourceful student does not stop at one job, however, the writer learned from campus conversation. Take Jimmie Parks. (That is not his real name, but he is a real student.) Jimmie isn't satisfied with carrying a full schedule of courses, getting out a funny column on the campus daily newspaper, and working regularly at a skilled trade. He sells odd advertising to local merchants. Recently he parceled off the space on the sides of his dilapidated automobile and sold it for advertising placards at so much a section. He promised to move the car to a different spot on the campus every few hours. It worked well for a time. Nobody objected, the authorities assuming that the car belonged to a poor student who could afford nothing better. But one day the campus policeman saw Jimmie drive up in a neat roadster and push the old "bus" to a new spot, according to the terms of his contract. After that Jimmie had to think up a new medium to offer advertisers.

Whether Jimmie is getting "general business experience" out of his advertising enterprises may be argued, but it is certain that he is getting a lot of fun out of his jobs. Students who answered the questionnaire were inclined to agree that most jobs did yield good experience of one sort or another. Some said that they felt their characters were developed through working. Their acquaintance with people was broadened. Since these young people talked from first-hand experience, their views ought to be pretty sound.



Boys From Leeds, Eng., "Triking" in the Canadian Rockies Last Summer. Below Is One of Their Camps.

Photographs by Dr. G. F. Morton

Trekking Plus Hiking Becomes 'Triking'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

IT IS manifestly the purpose of education to lead boys to fullness of manhood. How can this be done for the city boy, surrounded from childhood with ready-made comfort and with effortless amusement, and separated by a wilderness of chimney-pots from the wholesome influence of nature? Organized games may teach the lover of games self-discipline and coöperation up to a point; but not every boy loves games, and these are of short duration—the return to the cinema and the café lessens the benefit. Camping takes the lad out into nature; but camp-life is as safe and well regulated as that of the town. There is little in games or camping to restore to the city boy the urge for adventure and achievement which have inspired the pioneers of civilization in all ages and countries.

Dr. G. F. Morton, headmaster of the Leeds Modern School, has found a solution to the problem in the systematic development of hiking and hiking and trekking, leading to a combination of the two, with a one-wheeled cart, which he has denominated "triking." A hike is a tramp with a knapsack and a trek a tramp with a baggage cart. The former makes one free of the countryside but prohibits the carrying of effective tents and kitchens; the latter binds the party to the road. The "Trike-cart," designed in the school workshop and now manufactured free of charge for the school by the Blackburn Aeroplane Company, enables a knapsacked party to carry tents and kitchen anywhere; the roughest passes of the Pennines and Grampians, Alps and Appenines and the forest-clad slopes of the Canadian Rockies have been laid open to Leeds lads by this happy invention.

Finding Himself in a Tunnel

Triking demands thorough preparation. No boy may join a party until he has had training in camp life and in preliminary hiking. The parties are carefully constituted, a number of young tenderfoots being taken on each trike with experienced seniors. Boys with difficult characters, including some who have proved timid and unsuccessful at school, are deliberately chosen; the experience almost invariably does them all kinds of good. Fear is the worst enemy of many a boy; and Dr. Morton believes that fear is not a reality to be fought, but a negation to be replaced by courage gained from facing difficult situations successfully. In "Hike and Trek" (Harrap, 3s. 6d.) he has devoted a chapter to this aspect of the trike. He tells, for instance, how a born grumbler left his grunt in the damp gloom of Harecastle Tunnel; he had found himself while successfully "legging" a barge through its Dantesque darkness. A timid, dependent lad blossomed into a sturdy leader after weathering a storm on Loch Lomond. A boy bullied and despised at home gained confidence in himself when he found that his flute-playing and knowledge of languages were a priceless treasure on an Alpine trek. An undisciplined young fellow with no thought but flirtation, cinemas and the like became a keen and self-reliant pioneer.

But it is not only to the failure and the prodigal that the trike means much. All gain, and gain immeasurably, in physical well-being, courage and resourcefulness, knowledge of nature, of geography, of history, of their own countrymen and of other nations. And, beyond this, the experience awakens instincts which might otherwise have slumbered. There is the instinct for adventure, effort and achievement. There is the awakening love of nature's beauty and the desire to express this beauty in word, line or song. Admiration and awe dawn in the great solitudes. Amid the varied experiences of the trike, its closeness to nature, its comradeship, its hard endurance, its not infrequent perils, often the sense of religion is born.

It is essential that the leader be fully prepared for his work. The first thing he must do is to go on a hike alone. In solitude and meditation he must find himself, or he cannot lead others. He must be efficient as caterer and cook, geographer and man of letters (to carry a suitable selection of prose and poetry to read aloud is essential). He must speak the language and know the history of the country he goes to. He must be both physician and minister of religion.

Carefully Planned

Trikes must be carefully planned, without however fixing the site for each night's camp. If this is done, the element of adventure is lessened. It is heightened, on the other hand, by some arrangement whereby the party must arrive at a definite goal. An effective ruse is to start two parties from opposite ends who are to meet halfway and make some exchange—of boats perhaps, or of pack donkeys. This stimulates the interest of all in fulfilling the engagement in good time.

During recent years headmasters of city schools have observed a marked lessening of enterprise in their boys. A safe position in a bank, insurance society or government office tends to be more eagerly sought than a post demanding initiative and involving risk. To offset this tendency Dr. Morton has developed a method which he is describing fully in "Hike and Hero," to be published early in 1931 by the Sheldon Press. By this method each triks is identified with some heroic figure or group: the Highlands with Bonnie Prince Charlie, the Pyrenees with the Paladins and so forth. The life of the hero is carefully studied beforehand, and the course of his exploits followed on the trek. It is hoped in this way to awaken the slumbering desire for achievement and, besides helping the boy notably over the difficulties of adolescence, convince him that he is capable of holding his own in the world.

Treks in Britain provide fine tests of endurance, owing to the capricious nature of British weather: those abroad are more broadening in mental aspect. Moreover, the boy on trek has proved an incomparable ambassador of international good will. Why not, therefore, send him across the Atlantic to cement the bonds of the Empire? Last summer, Dr. Morton took a party of 16 boys to Canada. He was sharply criticized for launching out on an expensive tour at a time of such financial stringency, and stoutly defended his cause in the Yorkshire Post. Not only, he claimed, was this a time above all others when England and the Empire needed to know each other, but it was a time above all others when youth must be lifted beyond the reach of prevalent pessimism and gloom. What could effect this better than to trek through the Rockies, following the footsteps and studying the lifework of the great pioneers?

From Montreal the party crossed the great plains in the colonial section of a Canadian National Railways train, cooking their own food, and from Jasper they set off into the wilds, despite the prediction that they would never be able to negotiate the mountain trails without guides and pack-horses. Without proper maps—much of the country was unsurveyed—and despite constant difficulty in wheeling their cart or erecting tents in the forests, they succeeded, on the pioneer's plain fare of dry bread, bacon, beans and cheese in tramping for two and a half weeks in the Rockies, and returned to Jasper to find themselves the pride of the town.

Dr. Morton makes a strong appeal to leaders of big business to endow trekking scholarships as their fathers endowed schools. Business men grumble at the product of the schools; let them give the schools a chance to take their boys out into nature, they would be helping to restore the courage and initiative stifled in the crowded town.

The American Student

As Found in a Special School

"What the College Student Is After" Series—No. 9

Parents send boys and girls to college. Teachers urge them to go. But what reasons do students have for being students? What are students actually thinking about as against what they seem to be thinking about? The two writers of this series of articles have mingled for a day or two in each case with the campus throngs. Under the circumstances, these articles can be only dips into the subject and can in no way be conclusive. Their purpose is to provoke helpful discussion.

By JANET MABIE

STAFF WRITER OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

I THINK the reasons for students being students at the Harvard University School of Business Administration might perhaps be indicated in a phrase which is fairly well known in our day. "This is an age of specialization." It is likewise an age of concentration and of direct method and I think the business school is an excellent illustration of a place to which people go when they mean to have no beating about the bush, with respect to their career.

Remember it is the Graduate School of Business Administration. Presumably students coming to the business school are matured. The administration is not obliged to deal, to any considerable extent, with the vagaries which, to say the least, sometimes add zest to the office of dean in the other kind of university or college. Disciplinary provisions are at an irreducible minimum. Students are enrolled for the most serious of purposes, which is to polish themselves and their talents for contact at the earliest possible moment with the demands of the business world.

Of course not every student who comes to the Harvard business school is perfectly adjusted either to the idea of coming there or to his tasks when he gets there. More than one administrative officer at the school has expressed himself, upon evidently sufficient cause, as "astounded at the capacity of man to resist teaching."

Men Who Bring Ideas

And men do bring "ideas" there with them. Witness the youth whose family wished him to come there, thinking it would put a gloss on his university training and fit him, with economy of means and time, for his attachment to a business which male members of the family had succeeded to for several generations.

The youth did not wish to come to the Harvard business school. But he did. At first he did pretty well. Then his grades began to wabble. He went from bad to worse. He dropped out. He took a year off, going into business. He came smartly up against present-day business conditions in which deficiencies of training have a way of showing up with telltale clarity. He began to think perhaps he had been wrong, and that his parents had been right. Of his own volition he weighed the probabilities of returning to Cambridge. He did. He suddenly found himself in a completely different adjustment to the idea of the business school and to what he might mine from it for his own uses. This time he succeeded.

The proportion of foreign students is steadily increasing at the school. In 1903 there were 33 students from a variety of nations, European and the Near and Far East, enrolled as first year men. In 1929 there were 618 who came from 16 countries. Of this number 57.8 returned to complete second year work. It is perhaps a partial answer to certain critics who have recently addressed themselves in relatively authoritative remarks to the aims and accomplishments of the school that distinguished educators from Europe have been conducting quiet observations and study at the school for the purpose of taking some of its more fundamental characteristics for adaptation to institutions of similar standing in England and on the Continent.

There is one thing which stands out for me as being of importance among characteristics of the school and as being something a little unexpected too. And that is its insistence upon the mastery of English composition.

Need to Be Masters of English

A boy was dispatched by his family in the far West to the business school. During his undergraduate years the boy's grades in English had not been enviable. He, personally, thought it was all balderdash that English should come back to him at the business school to haunt him and, no doubt, bring down his general average as it had done in the past. Pshaw! What were secretaries for? Much better that he should apply himself to economics and industrial management and business finance than that he should waste time drudging over a subject which was difficult to him and whose mechanics, as applied to his subsequent activities, he could be sure to find someone to take off his hands.

It had not occurred to him that, in entering business, he might have some secretarial duties to perform for an executive. What about his ragged condition in English then? Even the information among first-year requirement papers that one paper would be expected of him in English composition and that "it had better be good" seemed a little unreal to him. But he found out it was not. He made the grade, but he slaved to do it. I think he even admitted a little ruefully that it had been a good thing for him. But it is the administration's belief that the ability to write clearly and concisely is of such established importance to business men that the school is left no choice but to insist upon a high standard of written work. Therefore, men coming to the school find their undergraduate grades in English composition taking an important place among their qualifications.

There are no classes in English per se in the curriculum, but men who have earlier neglected their training in English are helped under a sort of semi-tutorial system.

Flood of Applicants

There is no dearth of men who want to come to the business school, seeing it as a gateway to the more direct approach of the variegated business field. There is still some dearth of accommodation for all who want to come. There is a selective basis for admission that shuts out practically all but what might be called the flower of applicants. The "personal interview system" last year helped to weed out 600 men from 1200 applicants for enrollment; this system is not held by the administration to be completely conclusive, but it cuts down the haphazard possibilities of dubious entering material to a considerably appreciable extent. It has been noted that by the end of the first half-year the man who has had a sound liberal arts training is scholastically ahead of the man who has not. There are certain courses that are obligatory in the first half-year. One fundamental course must be selected in economics and a half-year of accounting must be taken. It is no more true at the Harvard business school that men make no misjudgments of the field they intend or wish to make a permanent field of endeavor than it is true at other schools. Plenty of men at Harvard completely change their fields of study after six months. But in that six months they will have received training in fundamentals that they needed anyway and so whatever indecision they experienced cannot be construed as a complete loss, by any means.

"What Would You Do?"

Borrowed in general from the method in use at Harvard Law School, the Harvard business school uses the Case method of instruction. The student goes into a classroom but there he meets situations which give him an opportunity to study and formulate judgment. He gets plenty of hypothetical books to audit and, unless he is in order with respect to his mathematical knowledge, they turn out not to be so hypothetical. He has a chance to study production costs as they come into the field of industrial accounting. He has a chance to plan an advertising program, to select advertising media and to determine the place of advertising in a given sales program. He gets a chance to consider all the conditions surrounding the retail distribution of consumers' goods as well as the wholesale distribution of the same sort of commodity. Problems in municipal government, import purchasing, public utility management and the like all become "cases" dealing with small and large businesses and arranged to confront the student with one direct question, "What would you do?" He is surrounded with correlative springs of information which make it possible then for him to go on and say, not only what he would do but why he made his choice and how he intends to carry it out.

The name of the Harvard School of Business Administration is a very accurate one. Men there are mastering the fundamentals of administration in business.

Qualities Worth Working For

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE more worth while a thing is, the more it is worth working for.

This is just as true of children's qualities as with more tangible things. All too often, however, we parents want these desirable qualities without having to earn them.

Take independence, for instance. Independence in any form, if it has to be cultivated, requires great patience, tact and perseverance on the part of the parent. If one has a naturally independent child, it requires almost as much thoughtful guidance, particularly if the child is an independent thinker. Independent thinking is an all-too-rare quality and if a child shows a tendency toward it he should certainly be encouraged.

The difficulty, however, lies in the fact that independence in children often appears to the adult to be rudeness.

While rudeness is not to be allowed, nevertheless, it should be weeded out carefully so as not to injure the roots of the rare flower of independence.

The independent thinker will undoubtedly appear officious at times, will contradict and put his immature opinion against that of his elders. He is self-reliant, and may resent too much "mothering" or become irritable if not permitted to do for himself or say what he thinks.

Hand in hand with independence goes confidence. Here again is a desirable quality which often irritates others. Children with self-confidence will seem impudent, audacious, and if not properly guided will cause difficult adjustments for themselves. Confidence is most unpleasant if allowed to drift into conceit, vanity or boldness. One is often justified in parental pride, but care should be taken that this pride does not become destructive instead of constructive for the child with confidence. Give praise where praise is due, but follow it with a new goal for attainment so the child will look forward to future accomplishments instead of backward at what he has done.

Properly guided, confidence develops qualities which most of us long for, namely, poise and ease of manner.

And then there is persistence. There is no doubt that he who persists will eventually arrive. How many of us really live up to our capabilities? Most of us can do things but we lack the perseverance to carry them through. Michelangelo once said, "Genius is eternal patience."

Persistence in our children, however, is an undesirable quality if permitted to grow into its negative form of stubbornness, obstinacy or perverseness. Nothing, perhaps, requires more patience in guiding than does persistence, for the guiding must not injure or crush this splendid attribute.

Then there is the matter of a child's curiosity and the thousand and one questions ever being asked. Yet how else is a child to learn? Would we think about explaining or giving information if we were not asked to? Curiosity is natural to the child who is alert, observant. If your child does not evince any curiosity, he either is not interested in his contacts and surroundings or else he feels he does not have your confidence. If such is the case he should be encouraged to come to you with his questions. Stifled curiosity is dangerous and no curiosity is undesirable.

Of course the questioning child will often seem to step over into inquisitiveness and meddling or at least appear so to his elders. But we must remember that the child is looking ahead with keen interest, and it is certainly desirable that a child have an eager, questioning attitude toward much that is seen and heard.

Perhaps one of the most misunderstood characteristics is constructive-ness, because in children it so often takes the form of destructiveness.

Such children require direction to avoid unnecessary destruction; they should have tools and materials to work with and a place to call their own. And then when they do "break out" in some way for which we are not prepared, let us remember to turn it from liability to asset and so make it count toward constructive unfoldment.

The Parent

Berkeley, Calif.

Dear Friends:

In the first place, I want to thank Mrs. E. S. E. for her splendid article on points to be considered in rearing boys, for it gives me a happy picture of a situation which has always presented itself as a trying one to me, inasmuch as I was raised among four brothers. And of immediate use is this recognition of true values among men to me as a teacher.

As a parent, the lunch problem for a little girl of 6 who lives over six blocks from the school, has found solution in this manner. Regardless of what is served day after day in the crowded basement lunch room, I give this 6-year-old 15 cents without a question as to what she selects from the array of 5-cent dishes and packages. Upon her arrival at home at 2:15 p. m. she instinctively goes to the kitchen where our home lunch is still warm in the electric oven. From this she helps herself without question. I take special provision to arrange an attractive dessert for her. The thrill of this mid-after lunch allures this one speedily home, and settles the lunch question.

(Mrs.) H. V.

The Child and the Dark

The normal child is absolutely free from the so-called fear of the dark. If there exists in children a sense of fear or solitude when alone in a dark room, that sense has come to him through adult teaching.

We note the cases of three children. The one, a little girl, whose mother told her the policeman would get her. She was brought up in that form of diet from the time she was a very small child. One day when she was about five years of age, a policeman happened to come to the house to hunt up an address. The little girl went to the door and upon seeing the policeman, fled and hid in the most remote corner under her mother's bed. After dismissing the policeman the mother went to hunt up the child and found it took all her bodily strength to pull her from her hiding place. The dark, of course, had terrors for this poor child.

The second case is of a little girl who somewhere along the line had received the unfortunate thought of disliking a dark room. Upon discovering it her mother said, "We can make it dark at any time we choose simply by shutting our eyes. When our eyes are shut, we can still feel and listen. Let us both shut our eyes and walk about the room. You touch something and tell me what it is. Now we will count the number of steps from the door to the big chair. Now you go out of the room. I will stay here and turn out the light. When I call, then you come in and see if you can find me." In this pleasant way, the mother overcame the unfortunate feeling toward the dark. She turned it all into a wholesome game.

The third case is of a little girl whose early rearing had been based on love, knowledge and control. The thought of the "bogey man" had never been brought to her notice. The policeman to her was the big friend who stood on the corner and helped the little children and the older people across the street. Being alone in the dark was nothing new to her. She had been put into her little bed from a tiny baby and the door closed so that she might receive sound wholesome sleep. Her mother had brought her up with the idea that the dark was a kindly time for sleep and rest, when little children, birds, animals, the trees and plants go to sleep to awake refreshed and ready for another happy day.

E. R. T.

Danish Young People Take Interest in Garden Work

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Copenhagen

It has been encouraging to see, during the last years, the interest taken in garden work, including fruit packing and preserving, among young people between the ages of 15 and 20 in Denmark. This year, the courses of education were well organized, and in six agricultural schools the classes have been carried on for about a week for each course. These include the Small Holdings School in Fyen; the agricultural classes at Akerhus, Graasten, Lyngby, Malling and Lundby. The cost of this work is about $70,000, and for the first time in the record of outside awards to forward the movement, the sum of $10,000 has been received from the Rockefeller Foundation in America. Not only have the students developed an interest in garden work as a profession, but both girls and young men are taking a greater interest in their own home gardens as an equipment to housekeeping.

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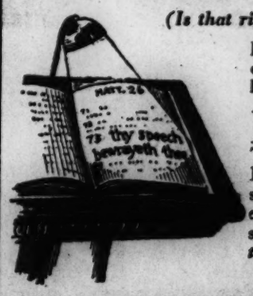

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Women's Enterprises and Activities

Business Libraries Offer Career Opportunity

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU
New York

WOMEN who are considering the various avenues through which they may "break into" the business world seldom choose library work as offering special advantages for such a career. They probably think of the librarian's post as rather a sequestered one, with opportunities for advancement hovering on a far-distant horizon. Her work with books may seem to them too passive and academic to attract one whose chief interest is in active contacts with important affairs and the handling of them.

And yet many women who have found their chief interest in economics and industrial problems have made their way into important executive positions by the stepping stones of business-library work. For the alert business librarian acquires a storehouse of information about trade developments in all parts of the world and learns how they affect the field in which she is particularly interested. She learns the technical phraseology and practices in her own and related fields. After a few years' experience in the library she is ready to take her post at a desk where important decisions are made and many difficult situations are referred for consideration.

Indeed, the business librarian finds that a keen practical sense and a capacity for producing information quickly are fundamental requisites in her work. This, of course, is in direct contrast to the literary appreciation and rather more contemplative attitude which her colleagues in the public library service must cultivate.

The business librarian must enjoy work with books, but she values them as a treasure house on information rather than examples of literary genius. A great deal of her work will probably be with technical treatises, pamphlets, trade periodicals, surveys and reports.

Sometimes, when the organization with which she is connected is a large and important one, the post of librarian itself offers opportunities for wide contacts and for initiative that make it as attractive as many an executive position. An occasional trip abroad or to various parts of her own country may be necessary as part of her official duties or to increase the prestige of her organization in research and library fields.

Library of the Chamber of Commerce

Perhaps one of the most interesting business libraries is that of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, which was founded in 1768 when a group of 15 representative citizens met in the Long Room of historic Fraunces Tavern and organized what was said to be the first commercial body of its kind in this country. Although the library of the institution was not started until 64 years later, it contains many files of reports going back to the early years of the history of the United States as an independent nation.

For almost 90 years the books and pamphlets accumulated and were stacked on shelves and in closets without regard to any particular plan. Then executives of the chamber, looking over the formidable collection of unclassified literature in the high-ceilinged library on the fourth floor of the Chamber of Commerce Building on Liberty Street, decided they must have the services of a regular librarian.

It seemed a laborious task for any young woman to attack, but Miss L. Elsa Loeber, having had a good deal of experience in practical library work, "reading shelves," cataloguing and card indexing, found it just a bigger opportunity than any she had yet had for exercising her talents. For six years previously she had taught mathematics to boys, which is itself an occupation requiring considerable mental agility and perseverance. Her success in organizing the almost unmanageable mass of literature which confronted her when she took up her new post is evident from the fact that five years later she was named chairman of the business library committee of the American Library Association. When the committee was organized into a business library section of the association two years ago, she was appointed head of the section and still serves in that capacity. This is a subsidiary office which in no way interferes with her main work.

"It was quite three years before I got the Chamber of Commerce collection into any shape at all," Miss Loeber said, smiling reminiscently, with a slight gesture toward the well-stocked shelves which line three sides of the room and overflow into adjoining alcoves. For the library now occupies the penthouse erected especially for the collection on the roof of the building eight years ago.

"The particular interest in Chamber of Commerce work," Miss Loeber continued, "is that it covers all the various fields in which business and financial houses specialize. The books and records are organized primarily for use of committees of the chamber. This material is available to the public for reference, but only members may take it out."

Technical Collections Increase

Miss Loeber is frequently called upon to answer telephone inquiries for information, some of which are rather amusing. "Recently, someone interested in Chinese trade," she said, "called up to inquire whether we could tell him if there is any color that is taboo in China."

"For some years there has been an increasing tendency among business houses to establish their own libraries and put them in charge of trained librarians," Miss Loeber continued. "In some cases the larger houses maintain fiction and periodical libraries in connection with their technical collections, and use them in their personnel work.

"A college education, or its equivalent, is essential for business library work, besides the necessary technical training. Most essential of all, however, is a business sense, for the librarian must be ready to give service quickly and, when necessary, discard the methods she learned in library school and adopt others which enable her to organize her library more effectively.

"A woman can go farther in business library work, I believe, than in public library work. The salary schedules are somewhat higher in comparison as she advances and there are more opportunities for working into a responsible position. Many women rise to executive positions in their organizations from the library work."

In This Hostess Bookshop Children May Take the Books From the Shelves and Make Slow Selections of the Stories and Pictures Which They Feel Will Be Most Companionable. Here, Too, Are Held Parties and Puppet Shows.

'Hostess' Bookshop for Children

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Hollywood, Calif.

"ANYTHING can be done with the usual child through the pages of a book," is the conviction of Mrs. Mae Pryce Brooks, owner and hostess of a boys' and girls' bookshop in Hollywood—another of those delightful shops that have opened their doors and their hearts especially to the child and his book needs. Mrs. Brooks believes that every child should be carefully guided in his early formative years, but as soon as definite tastes and strong inclinations appear, he should be allowed, in the main, to select his own books.

It was because she believed this that, 15 years ago, she took her little daughter to a store to choose a book, for the first time, as a birthday privilege. The little girl was very fond of stories and read them over and over until the characters were as familiar and almost as real to her as her playmates. So it was important to make a selection that would insure a congenial and suitable new group of book acquaintances.

Arriving at the store at a busy hour, they found all the sales clerks engaged and were obliged to stand a long time awaiting their turn. When the turn did come, it brought the necessity for haste, for others were impatient to be served. As the books were handed down to the little girl—each presenting its particular appeal—which should be chosen? It was a big question for a child to decide and one on which it would have been fun to spend time. But the salesmen were rushed, so that the mother was forced tactfully to end the delay by purchasing a book that had been well recommended. Of course, nothing could destroy the pleasure of the gift, but to that little girl who had glorified the forthcoming experience of selecting her own "book friends," the adventure had somehow lost its finer flavor.

The Outgrowth of a Belief

Two years ago, when Mrs. Brooks opened her little shop, it was because she had been cherishing an idea ever since that day when the unchosen book was bought. Now she was free to realize her ambition. She would provide for other children what she would have liked to have had for her own.

There would be a comfortable room where mothers and children could take their time consulting with her and with one another about books they wanted to buy. It would be arranged like the children's library in a home, and designed to attract young people to reading and to books. She would make a point of securing the fine editions that carried the beautiful illustrations, because she believed in the inspiration to art and right thinking that comes through the influence of a beautifully built volume. Through the selection of books she would try to guide them to new and interesting changes of scene, to new understandings of lives that were lived differently from theirs, and to acquaint them with sturdy and charming book characters who would make useful and jolly book friends. For books, more than any other diversion, bring life-long companionship and the child who learns to love them is never alone.

So the little shop has taken tangible form. It is sunny and bright with soft greens and yellows and blues. There are artistic little tables and chairs of vermilion that cluster on gayly flowered rugs, just an arm's length from the inviting low shelves of books. There is a small grand piano, with its silken scarf and its fascinating groupings of character dolls and fictional animals personified, that look as though they had just stepped down from the pages of their books. There is a Swiss cuckoo clock that calls its timely welcome. There are colorful lamps placed just where the book titles can most easily be read. There is a miniature stage with its sets and lights and tiny actors. There are puppets—in fact, whatever little folks are known to like seem to be there!

Guests

A hostess shop, it might be called, for Mrs. Brooks, sole occupant of the shop, receives as she would in her own home. Sometimes the occasion is a little folks' musicale, or perhaps a puppet show! Again, it is a wee celebration in honor of a doll's birthday, when the table is laid for Cinderella, Pinocchio, Winnie-the-Pooh, Dr. Dolittle, Ramona, Heidi, the Velveteen Rabbit—or whoever is fortunate enough to be on the party list. These character dolls are attired in gala costume and present a charming and happy appearance at their perfectly appointed table, but it is the little boys and girls from the outside who really have the fun of eating the ice cream and cake! One afternoon, Hugh Lofting, who has confided so many of the animals' secrets in his Dr. Dolittle books, was invited to come to one of the little folks' parties and he was pleased to accept the invitation, and before it was time to go home, he had told everyone at the party even more than he had ever written about those very human little animals!

Women's Organizations

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST Tuesday there was given in this column a brief account of the history and objectives of the National League of Women Voters. This organization has, in addition to the published educational material and other forms of service mentioned last week, a carefully prepared program of study and work.

Not less than three months before the national conventions of the league, which are held once in two years, a proposed program is submitted by the national standing committees of the several state leagues. Each state board is asked to submit this tentative program to its local leagues and to report to the national departments any response concerning it which has been received from the local branches. With these opinions from the membership at large as a criterion of the support and interest which certain subjects may be expected to enlist, a program is framed and presented for approval by the National Association at its convention. It will be seen that the making of every program is thus "a combined process of initiative from the top and recommendations from the membership at large."

* * *

The program for 1930-32 as adopted at the convention held at Louisville, Ky., last May, is divided into four departments. First, "Efficiency in Government," with recommendations for the study of such subjects as nomination and election procedure, legislative bodies, national, state and local, and other allied topics. Second, "Public Welfare in Government," with study outlines on child welfare, education, living costs, and women in industry. Third, "Legal Status of Women," with suggestions for many different types of laws, and differing laws in the several states which should become a part of the knowledge of the intelligent woman voter. Fourth, "International Coöperation to Prevent War." Under this last subject are study outlines on the conduct of the foreign policy of the United States, domestic policies affecting international relations, conference on the cause and cure of war, and world coöperation. There is, in addition to these program subjects, a committee on special immigration problems.

The fact that all the programs of this organization evolve around the central theme of an intelligent voting body has led to an expression of regret on the part of some thinking men that there was no "League of Men Voters."

* * *

The league makes its programs, but Miss Belle Sherwin, the president, feels that it is no less a fact that the programs are making the league. She says that the programs are "forming in its members habits of independent thinking, guiding individuals into habits of controlled action, and providing channels for swelling currents of conviction."

In 1923 the league launched a movement known as the "Get Out the Vote" campaign. This has continued as a program of education. Ballot marking classes, voters' schools, candidates' meetings and training of election officials have been among preëlection activities.

The "Voters' Service" is conducted by the league nationally as a weekly radio forum "To present all sides—to promote none." The extensive programs of information broadcast by state and local leagues in addition to the national broadcast mark the League of Women Voters as successful users of the radio for the benefit of the voter.

Lady Isaac Isaacs

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
Melbourne, Vic.

DESTINED to fill the rôle of Australia's "first lady of the land," Lady Isaacs, wife of Sir Isaac Isaacs, combines personal charm with a brilliant intellect and a sparkling wit. It is appropriate that she is Australian by birth, for Sir Isaac, Governor-General designate of the Commonwealth, is the first Australian-born citizen to be approved by the King for that high office.

Always previously the Governor-General has been selected by the King, and sent out to the Dominion from Britain, but this time the Australian Labor Government swept away traditional barriers and submitted for the King's approval the name of Sir Isaac Isaacs, Chief Justice of the High Court. This was granted, and Lady Isaacs became the chatelaine of Yarralumla House, the official residence at Canberra, when Sir Isaac was sworn in early in the New Year.

Lady Isaacs, who is well known for her charitable activities, was born in Victoria. She went to England when a girl, and lived there for some years. She was married in Melbourne in 1890.

Intellectually she is a worthy companion for her husband, who is one of the most brilliant constitutional authorities Australia has produced. A keen student of languages, she speaks French fluently, in addition to German and Italian. With her husband, she shares an intense love of reading. Golf and tennis still appeal to her, and she drives her own car.

Of recent years Lady Isaacs has lived mostly in Sydney, but she generally goes to her beautiful home at Mount Macedon, 45 miles from Melbourne, for the summer months. Year after year flowers from the wonderful garden of the Macedon home have been sent to Melbourne to aid charitable appeals.

When Sir Isaac's appointment to vice-regal office was announced, Lady Isaacs was on her way home to Australia after a year abroad. In 1920 she spent a long holiday in Europe and America.

Sir Isaac and Lady Isaacs have two daughters, both married. One of them, then Miss Nancy Isaacs, was her father's official associate for several years, said to be the first girl to be associate to a High Court judge in Australia.

Women Sponsor Flags

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
Chicago

WOMEN'S activity in providing flags as symbols of "faith, hope and high resolve" did not stop when Betsy Ross presented the first "Stars and Stripes" to General Washington, as told in the grade school history books. Flags were yet to be designed for a great majority of the states, according to Mrs. Christine J. Whitlock of the Illinois Society, D. A. R.

The Illinois state flag, officially adopted on July 6, 1915, was the work of a woman, and the bill that made the design the official emblem of the State was sponsored by a woman, Mrs. Whitlock has found. The design accepted was a fac-simile of the Great Seal of Illinois and was made by Miss Lucy Derwent of Rockford, Ill. The movement for the adoption of a state flag was sponsored by Mrs. George A. Lawrence of Galesburg, Ill., while she was state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1911-1914.

Mrs. Lawrence also arranged the making of the first four state flags. One was given to Lewis G. Stevenson, then Illinois Secretary of State; one to the Illinois State Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution; one to Memorial Continental Hall; and one to the Illinois State Historical Society.

Relation of Training to Income

The Adventure of Business

"Employment for Women" Series—No. 4

By ETHELYN MIDDLETON

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BECAUSE of the increasing number of women entering the business field, additional factors in respect to their preparation have been stressed. The situation has led to occasional overemphasis on the shibboleth of college education as a necessary qualification even for very minor positions in business or industrial fields.

It is reported that certain large concerns have so exaggerated entrance requirements as to demand a college certificate from stockroom girls and elevator operators. This demand is not representative, but it is indicative of an attitude so exaggerated as to have aroused among some employers and personnel directors a certain antagonism toward the sheepskin. The writer's experience in interviewing business executives tends to bear this out.

The results of these interviews are encouraging to the woman who has not been so fortunate as to achieve a college education. Some of the data furnished are also of value—so the writer believes—to the college girl out to get her first job, and also to parents deciding between college and practical business training for daughters who have no special bent but who must soon be entirely self-supporting.

It is, of course, understood in this connection that we are considering a business not a professional career. The cultural as well as educational advantages deriving from college training, absolutely necessary for professional work, also confer certain advantages in business. Such advantages, however, must be considered as groundwork and not an open sesame to a high-salaried position.

Mr. M., sales manager for an international firm that deals with construction materials, admits he is looking for the "perfect secretary."

Qualifications Rather Than a Degree

"You want a college-trained woman, I suppose?"

"I want a young woman with a trained mind and some knowledge of business affairs and business phraseology. She must be able to speak and write correct English, and possess tact and understanding. Frankly, if she has these qualifications, I prefer one who has not been to college."

Mr. M. lifted his hand and smiled at the interviewer's possibly unspoken thought.

"This choice is not because I lack college training myself. My experienced objection to the college girl of today is that she is overtrained in one direction. Also, her respect for her purely academic equipment, and a sort of 'campus atmosphere,' do not always fit into an office atmosphere."

Mr. M. paused again to take a pile of correspondence from a drawer, and handed a sheet to the interviewer. It was a well-written letter from a graduate of an eastern university. The writer emphasized the fact that she had "majored in chemistry," and that with her English equipment she could "write letters without dictation."

"Like most executives," went on Mr. M., "I demand a private secretary who can eventually handle two-thirds of my correspondence without detailed dictation. The remainder is highly specialized, deals with important selling operations, and calls for the most accurate taking down and transcribing. The applicant for the position I am probably going to engage has been five years with a wholesale plumbing house, making the grades. I don't know what education she has had; it is enough for me that her letters have been models of precise business English. If, in an interview, she can further convince me of her qualifications she will help me to sell steel."

Specific Training Must Be Added

Mrs. C., office manager for an employment bureau that specializes in high-class business employees, has also something pertinent to say in this connection:

"The college degree is a business asset. But it is far easier for me to place a girl who has had two years of cultural training and two years of business college. There is reasonable criticism of the pretensions of college graduates, coupled with their absolute lack, sometimes, of primary business qualifications."

Mrs. C. looked over some cards on her desk: "For instance, here is an application blank made out by a recent college graduate. She says she can do 'anything in an office,' and puts down a starting salary of $30 a week. On inquiry I find she knows no branch of office work. She lacks stenography, bookkeeping, or even filing. At my suggestion that she take a short commercial course that would include use of the dictaphone, she replied: 'My mother has spent more than $4000 putting me through college; I don't see why she should spend any more.'

"On the other hand," went on Mrs. C., "I have here two applications that require professional training. One is for a dietitian in the food department of a publication, a job that also calls for some stenography; the other is that of research worker, preferably college trained. She must, however, be a good typist and filer."

According to welfare workers who handle, in a measure, the 8000 girls who arrive annually in New York, looking for business positions, the following requirements are necessary:

Have $100 at hand, and the addresses of safe, inexpensive living quarters.

Possess a smart street suit, appropriate for all weathers.

Know well some form of office work, such as stenography, the dictaphone, or filing, that will fit you to earn at least $25 a week, the lowest sum a girl may live on decently in New York City.

While the advantages of academic education are invariably of value, the only conclusion to be drawn is that the novice in this "adventure of business" must begin with an appreciation of the fact that business will demand from her certain technical qualifications in addition to whatever education she may possess.

[The fifth article in this series of six will appear next Tuesday.]

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The Training of Knighthood

THE arming of a medieval knight began in his cradle. Looking at some picture or effigy today, how little we sometimes realise of the years of preparation and self-abnegation that were necessary before the gauntleted hand could rest upon its sword. And side by side with this thought comes, often too tardily, an appreciation of the love and pride wherewith a little boy was bound to the service of a great house. Men and women lived dangerously in such an age; luxury and squalor mingled in every hall, side by side with cruelty lived a most tender pity, high above the clash of warfare shone like a star the ideal of knighthood—the privilege of service, the duty of courtesy, the love of "a lady in chivalry." At first glance it seems an epoch in which the gentler graces found scant space to flourish, yet its music and architecture, painting and embroidery, manuscript and craftwork, not only remain a continual joy, but have definitely shaped and inspired our own. So we are confident that the same love that leans over ten thousand little cribs in this hour, watched the first tremulous baby steps among strewn rushes, and smoothed the small doublet of the tiny page adventuring from home to the castle of his lord, as fondly as ever it fastens small coats on the first journey to school.

What would we not give to have watched with some fond mother on the eve of her boy's accolade! How she must have recalled his infant sturdiness, his independence, his tight little mouth when he left her care—taken from his home for the preparation for knighthood at such a tender age—dear little Page, sweet Babee.

His training was robust and thorough. In that distant stronghold, of which he was now a member by adoption, he learned respect for his elders, humility and meekness before God and those more skilled than himself, an abiding loyalty to the man who was his foster father, and a serviceableness to lords and ladies. If, in the cycles of time and chance, he should ever march in battle against this house and its head, each would be safe from sack and injury. The binding of the Babee to the household forged an indissoluble link in the chain that is binding men and nations each to each against that day when "they shall learn war no more."

No child who hoped to become a knight would refuse the commands of his lord. He must make his reverence upon entering a room, not lean nor lounge in his attendance upon rank, refrain from fidgeting and handling things (stout little fellow), listen quietly when any spoke, speak only when spoken to. His pride was to be a trusty carrier of messages, swift and courteous and glad; his care, to take meat from the trencher before one of higher rank than he, and faithfully to desist from choosing the best and rarest portions. He essayed to learn singing and harping, he studied to be reverent in his religion, he labored to excel others of his age at games and feats of skill. The training of the little boy was not without its softer side, however. For all his lessons in riding, swimming, boxing, fencing, and his practice with light weapons in the tilting yard, not the least important of his coaching took place within the Bower. Here his lord's lady taught him to be pure and modest, to be brave in the truth and in loyalty, to be fair in his demeanor toward her maidens, and with a clean heart to choose "a lady love in chivalry," someone older and wiser than he, who could give him counsel and support, for whose dear sake he would hold all women in honor.

So time passed, and the page grew proficient in his duties, and passed to the severer exercises and more personal attendance demanded of him as a Squire. Now he waited at table, armed his lord for joust or foray and carried his knightly pennon. The proud day when, after true service, the points of the pennon were cut—leaving a small square banner—and his foster father became a knight-banneret, was as memorable for him as the eve of his own accolade. With what zeal he learned to leap and run and climb, to bear hunger and thirst, heat and cold, delay and fatigue, to support the weight of his armor and to move under it with grace and ease! With what humility, long learned, he strove to be as accomplished and agreeable within the walls as he was courageous without! How faithfully he practiced his vigil, alone in the darkness while the castle slept, reverencing holy thoughts, subduing the clamor of the flesh, "bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ."

The hour of his knighthood might come upon him suddenly, in battle or some moment of danger; or slowly and with careful preparation within the castle precincts. Every step in those last days before his arming was symbolic. His bath typified purity, his bed the rest of him of whom it has been said, "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on Thee." His tunic was the white of innocence, his hood red, as sign of his service under the demands of the Cross. All that the age could devise of dignity and ceremonial wrapped him around, until the blow of his king's hand, or that of some lordly knight, conferred upon him his full manhood, and words—never to be forgotten—thundered about him as great waves: "In the name of God, St. Michael and St. George, I dub thee Knight. Be a good Knight."

Ere that moment he had fasted his day from dawn to dawn, and kept his Vigil of Arms alone in the chapel before his virgin armor, had risen from his knees in the first sun-shaft ready for a new career, consecrate to all that his time apprehended of good, —God's sworn man.

He took his sword from the altar with oath to use it in defense of the right and in aid of the helpless. The knights and ladies among whom he had grown as Babee and Page and Squire, clothed him for his higher order, in hauberk and leather, stamped and colored and gilded, or in mail of strong delicate rings; then the coudiere and genouilliere to protect elbow and knee, the cuirass and gorget for chest and throat, cuisses, brassarts, and ailettes, for thigh and arm and shoulder, great gauntlets, and helmet crested with his knightly device. Ready to his hand leaned the mighty shield, large enough to cover his whole body; upon his shoulders lay the silken baldric embroidered for him by his lady, whose glove was already in his helmet; over the sunglare of his mail and steel he drew his sleeveless tabard.

Thus hidden, he had full need of the device upon shield and breastplate, surcoat and trappings, by which his peers should know him. Did not every knight pride himself upon his knowledge of heraldry and his ability to read arms—often complex, and quartered with other houses! His gonfanon fluttered from its ash spear above his head. His horse, henceforth to eat from its crib in his own tent, bore him proudly under its rich housings—gleaming saddle-cloth, crest and jeweled bridle, and its debonair collar of bells.

So he rode out, to the fanfare of trumpets and the flying of pennons, vowed to redress wrong and to accomplish much, his heart high, his hand upon the cross formed by the blade and hilt of his sword. This was his most cherished possession, and was often named—as Charlemagne's Joyeuse, the Cid's Tizona, Roland's Durindana, and Arthur's Excalibur.

And youthful knights in this later day follow after him, keeping the accolade continually in our secret hearts with prayer, watching and inspiration; wearing meekness as a decoration, and the joy of service as a queen's scarf.

D. T.

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When and Where?

Shall I be thought fantastical if I confess that the names of some of our poets sound sweeter, and have a finer relish to the ear—to mine, at least—than that of Milton or of Shakespeare? It may be, that the latter are more staled and rung upon in common discourse. The sweetest names, and which carry a perfume in the mention, are, Kit Marlowe, Drayton, Drummond of Hawthornden, and Cowley.

Much depends upon when and where you read a book. In the five or six impatient minutes, before the dinner is quite ready, who would think of taking up the Fairy Queen for a stopgap, or a volume of Bishop Andrewes' sermons?

Milton almost requires a solemn service of music to be played before you enter upon him. But he brings his music, to which, who listens, had need bring docile thoughts, and purged ears.

Winter evenings—the world shut out—with less of ceremony the gentle Shakespeare enters. At such a season, the Tempest, or his own Winter's Tale—

These two poets you cannot avoid reading aloud—to yourself, or (as it chances) to some single person listening. More than one—and it degenerates into an audience.—CHARLES LAMB, in "Last Essays of Elia."

God's Light-Houses

When night falls on the earth, the sea
From east to west lies twinkling bright
With shining beams from beacons high,
Which flash afar a friendly light.

The sailor's eyes, like eyes in prayer,
Turn unto them for guiding ray:
If storms obscure their radiance,
The great ships helpless grope their way.

When night falls on the earth, the sky
Looks like a wide, a boundless main.
Who knows what voyagers sail there?
Who names the ports they seek and gain?

Are not the stars like beacons set
To guide the argosies that go
From universe to universe,
Our little world above, below?—

On their great errands solemn bent,
In their vast journey unaware
Of our small planet's name or place
Revolving in the lower air.

O thought too vast! O thought too glad!
An awe most rapturous it stirs.
From world to world God's beacons shine:
God means to save his mariners!

—HELEN HUNT JACKSON, from "Poems by Helen Jackson."

Art Should Have Meaning

PERHAPS "Newsmongers" depicts the essential qualities of Sir David Wilkie's work as clearly as any other of his paintings, for here is vividly shown forth the love of characterization with which he imbued his pictures, that sympathetic understanding of his subject which leaves the beholder in no possibility of doubt as to its meaning.

David Wilkie was born at Cults on the banks of Eden Water in Fifeshire, Scotland, in the year 1785. Before he could spell or read he drew figures on the sand by the stream side, on any smooth stone he could find in the fields, on the floor of his home, or on the walls of his neighbor's houses. At school he drew the heads of his companions on his slate, instead of attending to his lessons, and his little barefooted friends admired his work so much as to be willing to reward him with pencils, marbles or pens in exchange for the sketches.

"I mind him weel," said an old man from his home town. "He was a quiet kindly lad. He liked best to lie on the ground with his slate and pencil, making queer drawings."

Happily there was no one to influence him from the line of "queer drawings" he had chosen for himself, and so he continued to observe and produce, finding subjects for his pencil in a peddler, an old chair, a girl milking a cow, a tinker's dog, until he had stored within his memory material for that splendid series of national pictures he was to give to posterity.

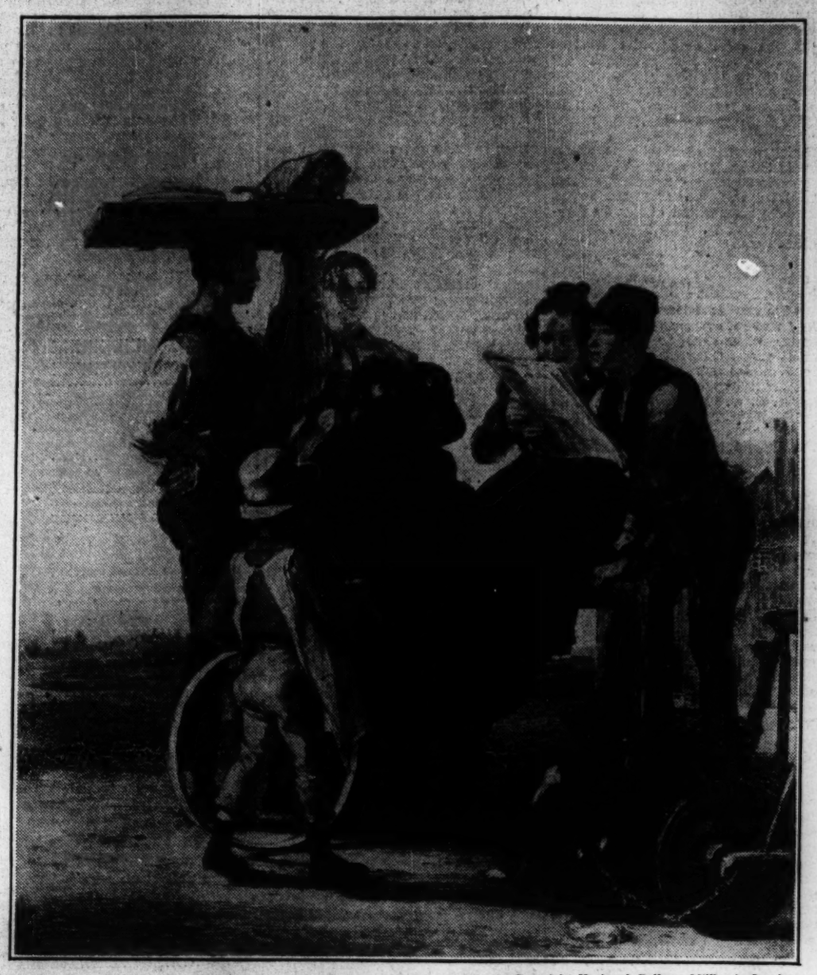
One of his chief joys as a boy was to listen to tales of Scottish history recounted in his home, not for any special love for the subject but for the sake of the pictures the stories suggested. He would then get his friends to arrange themselves together in order to represent these same stories, and was thus able to satisfy his faculty for grouping.

At the age of fourteen he resolved to be a painter, but his first application for admission to the Academy of Edinburgh was refused by the secretary. His second application proved successful and he studied there for five years, at the end of which time he sailed from Leith to London. The first of his pictures to be hung in the Academy was accounted the picture of the year. He was elected an A. R. A. at the age of twenty-four, and a full Academician two years late.

Before all else Wilkie demanded that art should have meaning. "What is this?" he asked a student one day. "It is a man, sir." "Yes, I see it is a man; yet I seldom see a man utterly idle with hands or with head; now your man is doing nothing with his hands. What is he doing with his head?" "He is thinking, sir, what he will do with his hands," was the reply. "Now, young man," said Wilkie, with a grave smile, "your answer is naught; you have made this man because you can draw well; but you should never draw anything with the hope of others finding out a meaning for it."

He was equally exacting with himself. The eyes he drew must be looking at something; the hands or feet must be doing something. It is recounted that when a student he was given a plaster cast of a foot to copy, and astonished his master by asking what the statue from which the cast had been taken was doing. He felt he could not give the full expression to his drawing until he had grasped the action which lay behind the subject.

"Newsmongers" may be described as a mirror showing forth the manners, feelings and customs of his own people. Roaming, as he did, about the market places of Edinburgh, Wilkie must often have seen the originals of the figures portrayed, and because he loved them he made them lovable to others. He was one of the most original and vigorous of British painters, and spoke to a public as varied as his subjects, believing that art is for all men alike, an art without mystery that they can understand and appreciate.



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Newsmongers. From the Painting by David Wilkie

Rise of Australian Poetry

Charles Harpur was the first writer of poetry born in Australia. At any rate he has been called the Chaucer of Australia. Harpur was born in New South Wales as far back at 1817, and he spent his whole life among the gum trees. When he sang his songs were always of the bush. It was not until Henry C. Kendall began to write, however, that there was an Australian-born poet of power. Kendall was also born in New South Wales, and his muse was lyric, melodious, lovely, and bush-born. He has not been surpassed on his own lines since, though the bush has inspired many beautiful verses sincerely felt.

The river in the range
And the flying gold on pool and creek

come quietly and naturally into his verse. He introduced the features of the wild places of his native land without straining. He had drunken the spirit of the bush, and its music slid into his art like the murmur of running gullies from the hills.—From "The Australian Bush," by MARY E. FULLERTON.

Washington Elm Traditions

How much interest, by the way, did Washington take in his Elm in after years? Sidney Willard, in his Memories of Youth and Manhood, describing Washington's visit to Cambridge in 1789, says:

Then nine years of age, I distinctly remember sitting on the fence before the old house which still (1855) remains at the corner near the tree, and seeing the majestic warrior, mounted on a fitting steed, "with all his trim belonging," pass by.

Here he ends. Was the tree decorated for the occasion? Did Washington stop and point it out to his escort as the scene of one of the greatest events of his life? Did he, in the regulation style, annex a souvenir of the occasion? Apparently not. He only "passed by." Priest and Levite in the parable were not more unfeeling to the wayfarer than Washington to the youthful traditionist perched on the fence.

Why then, we ask, this astounding universal omission to record by so many diverse, eager, vigilant recorders? Why this "conspiracy of silence" by all concerned? Plainly the traditionists must explain this away in some reasonable manner or shut up shop. . . .

At the same time and per contra, to say that it is virtually certain that Washington did not, in any such heroic style as is now currently believed, "under this tree first take command of the American Army" (and why "first?" How many times must command be taken?) is not to say by any means, that he had nothing to do with it whatever. The root of the tradition, already alluded to, is still to be dug for. We thus get back to our original question: Granting the likelihood that the persistent association of the two had "something in it" to start with, what did Washington do under his Elm? . . .

It is a matter of regret that Cambridge, the scene of so many momentous occurrences in the opening stages of the Revolution, has neglected . . . for a century and a half to erect any adequate monument to commemorate them. The Washington Elm, after a fashion, did perform that function. At least in popular estimation, it formed a tangible memento of the most stirring days in the history of Cambridge—the only local and visible focus for patriotic enthusiasm. It was more than the reputed witness of a great event. It was more than an object for that mysterious tree worship which, inherited from our remotest ancestors, still stirs obscurely within us. It was a symbol of Our Country. And to the conscious or unconscious recognition of this fact was doubtless due a large part of the veneration in which it was held. Now nothing remains.—SAMUEL FRANCIS BATCHELDER, in "Bits of Cambridge History."

Le Point de départ

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

LE SCIENTISTE CHRETIEN, faisant mentalement ses premiers pas pour passer du point de vue matériel au point de vue spirituel, doit souvent considérer si, pour résoudre ses problèmes, il prend Dieu comme point de départ, ou s'il suit la méthode erronée consistant à raisonner sur la base de la réalité de la matière. Si ce dernier usage est adopté, la pensée est vraiment liée à la terre. Elle vole, comme l'oiseau, jusqu'à une certaine hauteur, pour constater seulement qu'elle a atteint le zénith de son champ limité. A la page 492 du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mrs. Eddy écrit: "Pour bien raisonner on ne devrait envisager qu'un seul fait, savoir, l'existence spirituelle. En réalité il n'y a pas d'autre existence, puisque la Vie ne saurait être unie à sa dissemblance, la mortalité."

L'étudiant de la Science Chrétienne sait que le ciel offre éternellement ses harmonies, que ses portes sont grandes ouvertes; mais il contemple peut-être à chaque instant son problème, le porte avec lui et s'efforce de le guérir comme si c'était un fait au lieu d'une fausseté, jusqu'à ce que la difficulté devienne pour lui semblable à une montagne. Par cet insuccès cependant, il est amené à recommencer d'une manière différente. Revenant au point de départ correct, il saisit avec joie la grande vérité fondamentale que Dieu, l'Entendement divin, est la seule cause. Il est maintenant sur la bonne piste, et s'il veut persister dans la compréhension que l'émanation de Dieu est pure, aimable, continue—qu'elle est tout ce qui constitue la perfection, et que dans toute l'éternité il n'y a aucune cause pour le mal—son concept de toutes choses assurément n'inclura que le bien: il verra l'œuvre de Dieu.

Le poète anglais Dryden a écrit:

"Dans l'harmonie, dans l'harmonie céleste
A débuté cet univers:
De l'harmonie à l'harmonie,
Parcourant les notes entières,
Le diapason s'achève en l'homme."

C'est à Mary Baker Eddy qu'à notre époque sont parvenus les glorieux accents des mélodies célestes: elle découvrit que le genre humain, tout en cherchant à se libérer du mal, était sur la mauvaise route. Hommes et femmes traînaient péniblement leurs fardeaux à travers le désert: les fausses théories, les fausses vues concernant Dieu et l'homme, espérant à peine en être débarrassés de ce côté-ci de la tombe. Ils faisaient des efforts pour s'élever mentalement, mais basaient leur raisonnement sur la poussière, la matière, et leur bataille était une défaite, car la fausse éducation et un sens matériel de création enchaînaient leur ardent désir de liberté: les murs de la limitation qui les emprisonnaient paraissaient toujours plus hauts et plus sombres.

Ce fut comme une lumière déchirant les ténèbres que survint la promesse de la réalité, dans la sphère mentale seulement, à cette femme consacrée habitant la Nouvelle-Angleterre. Elle cessa d'accepter les conceptions, les coutumes et les doctrines du monde, pour examiner avec soin la lueur qui avait percé les ténèbres de ses expériences. Elle trouva qu'afin de suivre Christ et de montrer la voie à d'autres, il lui fallait marcher dans une direction totalement opposée à celle qu'exigeaient les sens matériels; il fallait nier leur témoignage, et, à la lumière du règne et du gouvernement suprêmes de Dieu et de Ses lois, plaider pour la réalité du bien et, par conséquent, contre celle du péché, de la maladie et de la mort. Par cette compréhension l'humanité allait saisir, dans sa pureté et sa perfection primordiales, l'idée spirituelle, la manifestation ininterrompue et perpétuelle de l'Entendement; elle devait ainsi trouver la porte et le chemin par lesquels Jésus a passé, nous laissant à tous le commandement de le suivre.

Paul, dans son épître aux Ephésiens, dit: "Réveille-toi, toi qui dors, et relève-toi d'entre les morts, et le Christ t'éclairera." Aujourd'hui la conscience humaine s'éveille de sa torpeur; elle se lève pour aller au devant de cette foule d'idées justes qui sont révélées dans la Science Chrétienne. Des multitudes se joignent à la marche triomphale de ceux qui, ayant vu le chemin, se détournent des fardeaux terrestres et discernent, consciemment et avec compréhension, que l'être réel est entièrement séparé de l'histoire mortelle. A la page 6 de *Unity of Good*, Mrs. Eddy écrit: "Tôt ou tard la race humaine entière apprendra que, dans la mesure où le moi impeccable de Dieu sera compris, la nature humaine se renouvellera, l'homme recevra un moi plus élevé dérivant de Dieu, et la rédemption des mortels touchant le péché, la maladie et la mort sera établie sur des fondements éternels."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à la Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Northern Lights

When snow lies white on mountain height
And winter stalks by hill and glen,
The merry dancers of the night
Are at their joyous jigs again;
Above Ben Mhor their dancing floor
In silver radiance is spread,
With sound of waters on the shore
And star-shine winking overhead.

In green and blue of rainbow hue,
And red and yellow, clear as flame,
Their footsteps fall as light as dew,
These merry sprites without a name!
And to and fro they whirling go,
And tread their measures, gay and free;
But whence they come shall no man know,
And whence they vanish no man see!

—ELIZABETH FLEMING.

Starting Point

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE Christian Scientist, in taking his early mental footsteps from the material to the spiritual standpoint, has often to consider whether in the working out of his problems he is making God his starting point, or whether he is following the mistaken method of reasoning from the standpoint of matter as real. If the latter practice is pursued, thought is indeed earth-bound. Like the bird, it soars to a certain height only to find it has reached the zenith of its limited scope. On page 492 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes: "For right reasoning there should be but one fact before the thought, namely, spiritual existence. In reality there is no other existence, since Life cannot be united to its unlikeness, mortality."

Though the student of Christian Science knows that heaven everlastingly holds out its harmonies, that its gates are open wide, yet again and again he may gaze at his problem, may carry it along with him and endeavor to heal it as though it were a fact instead of a falsity, until the difficulty becomes to him like a mountain. By this failure, however, he is brought back to make a fresh start. Getting back to the right starting point, he joyfully grasps the great fundamental verity that God, divine Mind, is the only cause. He is on the right track now, and if he will abide by the understanding that the emanation of Mind is pure, lovely, continuous, is all that constitutes perfection, and that throughout eternity there is no cause for evil, his concept of all things will surely include only good: he will see God's handiwork.

The poet Dryden has written:

"From harmony, from heavenly harmony,
This universal frame began:
From harmony to harmony
Through all the compass of the notes it ran,
The diapason closing full in man."

To Mary Baker Eddy in this age came the glorious strains of heavenly harmonies; and she it was who discovered that mankind was on the wrong road in its quest for freedom from evil. Men and women were wearily dragging their burdens through the wilderness of false theories, false views of God and man, hardly hoping to drop them this side of the grave. Striving to rise mentally, but starting from dust, or matter, in their reasoning, they were fighting a losing battle; for false education and the material sense of creation were binding with fetters their yearning for freedom, and the prison walls of limitation seemed increasingly tall and forbidding.

Like a rift in the darkness, to this consecrated New England woman came the promise of reality in the mental sphere alone. She halted in her march with the world's concepts, customs, and doctrines, and investigated the gleam which had pierced the gloom of her experience. She found that in order to follow Christ and to show the way for others, she must walk in a direction exactly opposite to the way the material senses demanded; she must deny their testimony, and in the light of the supreme reign and rule of God and His laws she must plead the reality of good and the consequent unreality of sin, disease, and death. In this understanding humanity was to grasp the spiritual idea of Mind's uninterrupted and everlasting manifestation in its original purity and perfection; so it was to find the doorway through which Jesus had passed, leaving the command that all should follow.

Paul, in his epistle to the Ephesians, says, "Awake thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light." Today mortal consciousness is awaking from its slumber, is rising up to meet the throng of right ideas as revealed in Christian Science. Multitudes are joining in the triumphal march of those who, having seen the way, turn away from earthly burdens and consciously and understandingly discern real being as wholly separate from mortal history. On page 6 of "Unity of Good" Mrs. Eddy writes, "Sooner or later the whole human race will learn that, in proportion as the spotless selfhood of God is understood, human nature will be renovated, and man will receive a higher selfhood, derived from God, and the redemption of mortals from sin, sickness, and death be established on everlasting foundations."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

But I Wanted to See Pavlova

From the day that I cut her out
Of a colorful magazine cover
(I was naughty and shut in the attic)
I wanted to see Pavlova.

The Queen came from London town
To visit the folk of Dover.
They took me to see the Queen.
But I wanted to see Pavlova.

I was glad to see the Queen,
But I never quite got over
The hunger I felt when I looked
At the thumbed old magazine cover.

Although I had only seen
Her portrait, I was her lover.
They took me to see the Queen,
And I wanted to see Pavlova.

P. P. STRACHAN.

At a Prince's Wedding

As the hour of the wedding approached, the calm majesty of the Abbey . . . was gradually invaded. . . . Soldiers, Statesmen, Indian Princes, Labour Members, Diplomats; a moving mass of colour, they slowly filed in and were ushered to their seats by scarlet men-at-arms carrying pikes.

From the great organ came the sounds of Purcell's beautiful suite, its strains slowly floating up to wander and stray among the echoes in the dim upper spaces, whose mystery was pierced by the long shafts of light; long shafts that scattered through the twilight of the arches the fragments of a broken rainbow, and touched the gilded reredos of the altar, on which golden vessels glistened and candles palely flickered.

Even in the dim religious light the brilliancy of the massed uniforms was dazzling. The gorgeous clash of scarlet, silver, blue, and gold, the shining swords and medals, the jewelled turbans; all these united to reduce the wedding garments of the women to insignificance.

The music ceased. Expectancy grew. In solemn splendour of crimson and gold the Clergy thronged into the Sanctuary.

The Archbishop of Canterbury with his glittering staff took up his stand before the altar. From far away came the sound of distant cheering: louder and louder, until it burst into a roar that echoed against the Abbey walls. The great assembly rose to receive the King and Queen, and the Royal procession took their seats in the chairs on the right of the altar.

Another great burst of cheering greeted the bridegroom. Between his two brothers he advanced up the aisle. Impulsively Queen Alexandra rose and embraced her three grandsons. The bridegroom's ordeal of waiting is not long, and now the loudest cheer of all is heard. The most poignant moment of every wedding has come. The bride is here.

Startlingly, piercingly sweet rise the choir of boys' voices—"Lead us, Heavenly Father, lead us," and through the wide-open doors to which all eyes are turned she enters with her white following. It is as though those doors were letting in the Spring.

Her father takes her by the hand, and slowly they advance up the nave. Before them a golden cross is carried high. As she reaches the steps the bridegroom moves to her side, and they face the altar together, the sun shining full on their bowed heads as the familiar ritual is spoken.

The Archbishop of York addresses them in words of grave gentleness, and then they move into King Edward the Confessor's Chapel to sign the register while the strains of "God Save the King" fill the Abbey.

Soon the bride and bridegroom reappear. Her veil is now thrown back, and from her flower-like face shine radiance and quiet confidence, as hand in hand with her husband she walks through the long avenue of onlookers and out to her new life among the cheering crowds beyond.—LADY CYNTHIA ASQUITH, in "The Duchess of York."

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

SWIMMING AT NORTHWESTERN

Only Four Letter Men Return From the 1930 Record-Breaking Squad

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVANSTON, Ill., Feb. 10—Plenty of crawlstroke talent, but not enough backstroke and breaststroke ability. This is the condition that makes the swimming outlook problematical for Northwestern University. Coach T. H. Robinson lost all the record-breaking stars who earned the Wildcats the "Big Ten" and National Collegiate A. A. championships last year. He has four letter men back, but only one is a top-notcher.

Northwestern will be exceptionally well-balanced for dual meets, with many candidates of middling ability, but when it comes to Conference and national competition, they cannot expect to make a great showing as they have done consistently in recent years. Most of the team is composed of sophomores, many of them strangers to competition.

Wilson Stands Out

William M. Wilson '32 is the outstanding star of the squad. He does not have the speed and finish of Albert Schwartz '30, the freestyle recordbreaker whose place he must fill, but he has all-around ability in the crawlstroke, a reserve fund of strength and energy, and he is coming along very rapidly in the mastery of style. Wilson is capable of winning any of the crawl events, and also of delivering the finishing thrust in the relays.

He can, of course, be used in only three events in any meet, which prevents him from being a whole team in himself. Wilson can stroke the 50-yard dash in 24s., the 100 in 54s., the 220 in 2m. 17s., and the 440 in close to five minutes. In the 50-yard freestyle, which will be held only in the Conference and national meets, Coach Robinson can also enter P. Van C. Troup '33, R. H. Debenham '33, E. C. Vaurio '33 and R. T. Houghton '33. As will be noted, these are all sophomores, and their caliber at present is just average or a little better. One or two may develop more speed.

In the century dash, Wilson will be abetted by Debenham, Troup and Vaurio. This group, extended by Houghton and Wilton Aikin '32 will make up the squad from which the 400-yard freestyle relay team is selected. Coach Robinson thinks he can get a combination out of this list that will do 3m. 44s. Such a lineup would of course include Wilson and draw him from one of the other events.

It is again Wilson at the head of the 220-yard list. If he cannot serve, M. F. Cogdill '33 or L. W. Tracey '32 will be called upon, and the same group is presented for the 440-yard freestyle event.

Backstroke prospects are three, and none to replace the famous record breaking R. L. Hinch '30, who has graduated. S. W. Rosen '33 is just a little better than middling, a shade ahead of H. J. Boyer '32, who saw some competition last season. W. H. Roberts '33 is a new prospect who can take a lot of improvement. Rosen may make the 150-yard dorsal splash in about 1m. 48s.

Need Competition

Similar prospects are presented in the breaststroke. J. E. Bernolfo '32 is the best of a trio, and can do 200 yards in 2m. 46s., in practice. However, he has never taken part in a competitive race of any kind, and how he will shape up under rivalry is a problem. A. A. Crawford '33 is a prospect of medium ability, but likewise has had no competition. Harvey Kaufman '32, the only one with experience, is just an ordinary breaststroker so far.

Coach Robinson can make up a 300-yard medley relay combination that ought to perform in 3m. 18s. or thereabouts. It would be composed of Bernolfo in the breaststroke, Rosen in the backstroke, and Wilson, Debenham or Vaurio in the crawl.

The Wildcats have four fancy divers of better than average ability, but none of title aspirations. The veterans are W. F. Browning Jr. '31 and J. L. O'Keefe '31. The latter is the more experienced and should be aided by the new international rules adopted by the colleges which list 11 compulsory dives. K. A. Willard '33 is coming along in good shape for a sophomore, and H. C. Anderson '33 is showing some improvement. While none of these are championship possibilites, they are good and there are coaches in the Conference who would like to have one or two of them, especially as Robinson naturally has no use for them all.

In waterpolo the Wildcats again look for an undefeated team, inasmuch as they do not meet Chicago, the only other "Big Team" that sets great store by the game. Captain O'Keefe at right forward is good for his size, fast and shifty. Wilson at center forward is coming along fine, his speed giving possession on the start of each rally, but he is no Schwarts as an all-around player and accurate shot, Rosen is dependable at right forward. Boyer plays left back, Roberts center back, and Debenham right back. Bernolfo and Kaufman are a fine pair of goalies, about on a par, but neither to compare with E. C. Lennox '30, last year's star net tender. Troup, Cogdell and McManus stand ready to fill in any place.

The Northwestern important swimming dates follow:

Feb. 13—Iowa at Iowa City, Ia.; 21—Indiana at Evanston; 27—Michigan at Ann Arbor.

March 7—Minnesota at Evanston; 13-14—"Big Ten" Conference at Ann Arbor; 27-28—National Collegiate A. A. meet at Lake Shore, Chicago.

NEBRASKA REMAINS IN LEAD OF 'BIG SIX'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANHATTAN, Kan., Feb. 10—The University of Nebraska's basketball five came out of its slump last night to defeat the Kansas State Agricultural College here, 37 to 31. Nebraska remains ahead in the "Big Six" conference by the victory.

For six minutes in the first half, the teams played on even terms. The Nebraska forward started crossing over and on three straight goals pulled the Kansas State zone defenses out of position for set up shots. The Wildcats stopped the play by shifting to man to man defense, but Nebraska had its lead and kept it. At the half Nebraska led 22 to 12.

A Kansas rally in which A. J. Skradski '33 figured prominently, brought the score to 36 to 26, but F. D. Maclay '31 shot a goal from center to stave off the Kansas threat.

Nebraska made seven free throws on six Aggie fouls. H. M. Hokuf '32 led the Nebraska scoring with 12 points to the 11 of M. C. Fisher '32. Hokuf also played well on defense. Capt. Alex Nigro '31 led the Aggie scoring. The summary:

NEBRASKA		KANSAS STATE
Fisher, lf	rg	Auker, Schooley
Davey, rf	lg	Fairbank, Wiggins
Maclay, c	c	Dalton, Crenkite
Kostar, lg	rf	Nigro, Vohs
Hokuf, rg	lf	Skradski, Brockway

Score—University of Nebraska 37, Kansas State Agricultural College 31. Goals from floor—Hokuf 5, Fisher 4, Maclay 4, Davey 3 for Nebraska; Nigro 4, Skradski 3, Fairbanks 2, Brockway, Dalton, Crenkite, Auker for Kansas State. Referee—E. C. Quigley, St. Mary's. Umpire—E. Edmonds, Ottawa.

Northwestern Five Is 'Big Ten' Leader

"BIG TEN" CONFERENCE BASKETBALL STANDING

	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Against	P.C.
Northwestern	6	0	183	134	1.000
Minnesota	4	2	177	156	.667
Indiana	4	2	167	151	.667
Michigan	4	3	193	151	.571
Wisconsin	3	3	138	132	.500
Purdue	2	3	105	92	.500
Chicago	2	3	118	160	.400
Ohio State	2	3	116	133	.400
Iowa	1	5	112	168	.167
Illinois	0	5	106	139	.000

LEADING INDIVIDUAL BASKETBALL SCORERS

Player, Position and College	Goals—Floor	Foul	Pts
Joseph Reiff, rf, Northwestern	21	21	63
N. J. Daniels, c, Michigan	22	11	55
E. W. Loose, rf, Minnesota	21	7	49
H. M. Schoening, lf, Minnesota	19	9	47
R. F. Altenhof, rg, Michigan	16	14	46
B. W. Miller, rf, Indiana	14	12	40
C. M. Fish, lg, Chicago	11	14	36
W. B. Dickey, c, Indiana	16	3	35
B. F. Riel, lf, Northwestern	10	13	33
Henry Weiss, lf, Michigan	14	5	33
C. B. Harper, lf, Illinois	11	10	32
R. R. McCarnes, c, Northwestern	13	5	31
Sidney Yates, lf, Chicago	9	11	29
D. A. Nelson, rf, Wisconsin	9	11	29
R. Y. Barthlomoew, rf, Illinois	8	13	29

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVANSTON, Ill., Feb. 10—Northwestern University intrenched itself in first place in the "Big Ten" Conference basketball race by scoring its sixth straight victory, at the expense of University of Minnesota here last night. The score was 35 to 26 for the Wildcats. The Gophers led 15 to 11 at half time.

Minnesota played an excellent floor game but its basket shots and free throws would not sink. The Wildcats wore down the defense of the visitors shortly after the second half opened, and with a fast break down the floor got loose for a number of good shots. Joseph Reiff '33, new forward, had one of his best nights, scoring five baskets and six free throws. The Minnesota forwards were off form and yielded scoring honors to M. A. Cielusak '32, guard, who sank four floor goals. He also starred in floor play.

Many substitutes were used on both sides in the final minutes. The summary:

NORTHWESTERN		MINNESOTA
Riel, Whelan, lf	rg	Licht
Reiff, Seghi, rf	lg	Cielusak
McCarnes, Johnson, c	c	Bondy, Nordgaard, Bethel
Marshall, Farber, lg	rf	Schoening, Robinson
Smith, Hails, rg	lf	Loose, Sommer

Score—Northwestern University 35, University of Minnesota 26. Goals from floor—Reiff 5, McCarnes 4, Marshall, Smith, Riel for Northwestern; Cielusak 4, Loose 3, Bondy, Schoening, Nordgaard for Minnesota. Goals from foul—Reiff 6, Smith 2, Marahall 2, Riel for Northwestern; Bondy 2, Loose 2, Nordgaard, Schoening for Minnesota. Referee—J. J. Schommer, Chicago. Umpire—S. J. Feezle, Indianapolis.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Feb. 10—Indiana University's basketball team turned back the University of Iowa here last night, 31 to 18. The game was rough and the playing of both teams was ragged and listless. The half ended 16 to 9 in the favor of Indiana.

Although they penetrated the Iowa defense, the Indiana players missed easy under-basket shots and lost the ball often on bad passes. Indiana kept possession of the ball most of the game and Iowa was forced to play on the defensive most of the time.

M. B. Riegert '33 was best for Iowa and W. B. Dickey '33, V. P. Dauer '32 and B. W. Miller '31 were outstanding for Indiana.

Indiana worked the ball under the basket on the first play, but Miller rushed the shot and missed. J. T. Zeller '32 opened the scoring with a foul goal and a few minutes later followed it up with another. J. A. Mowry '32 tied the score with a floor goal from the center of the floor. Dickey gave Indiana the lead again with a foul, but Alexander Rogers '33 duplicated his feat to tie the score again. Dickey, Claron Veller '31 and Miller scored floor goals in rapid succession and Iowa never again threatened. The summary:

INDIANA		IOWA
Campbell, lf	rg	Riegert
Ashby, Bretz, Dauer, Miller, rf	lg	Reinhardt, Epstein
Jasper, Dickey, c	c	Rogers, Aherns, Lauer
Reed, Zeller, lg	rf	Mowry, Kotlow
Blagrave, Massy, Veller, rg	lf	Williamson, Koser

Score—University of Indiana 31, University of Iowa 18. Goals from floor—Dickey 3, Miller 2, Dauer 2, Campbell 3, Veller, Massy, Blagrave for Indiana; Mowry 2, Riegert 2, Lauer, Aherns for Iowa. Goals from Foul—Zeller 4, Massy 2, Dickey, Campbell, Blagrave for Indiana; Kotlow 2, Reinhardt, Aherns, Mowry for Iowa. Referees—N. E. Kearns, DePaul; O'Leary, Notre Dame.

WESTERN OPEN GOLF IN JUNE

CHICAGO, Feb. 10 (AP)—The Western open golf championship for 1931 has been awarded to the Miami Valley Golf Club at Dayton, O., to be played June 17-20, two months earlier than the 1930 tournament. An earlier date was set because of the unusually large number of golf attractions in the middle West, especially in Ohio, during the summer season.

ENGLAND WINS EASILY

BLOEMFONTAIN, S. Af., Feb. 10 (AP)—England won its cricket match with the Orange Free State today by an innings and 217 runs, the most crushing defeat it has administered to a South African team on its tour.

ILLINOIS TEAM IS PROMISING

Swimming Coach Looks for Good Season in Tank Sport

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—"We'll have as good a team this season as we did last, and possibly better," Coach E. J. Manley of the University of Illinois swimming team opined after looking over his material which will represent the Illini during the Western Conference race. Nine lettermen have returned to brighten the prospects. When he said "possibly better" he did so because the Illinois team will be stronger in some events this season and weaker in others, and Coach Manley doesn't care to have others expect too much from his swimmers.

In the crawl and backstroke races the Illini will have strength, but in the breaststroke and diving, in comparison with previous years, Illinois will be weak.

Brock Should Be Star

Coach Manley believes that Joseph Brock '33 will be one of the best crawl-stroke swimmers in the "Big Ten" this season. He is far ahead of former Illini freestyle swimmers of recent years. Counted to help Brock are F. L. Block '32, W. W. Lockwood '31, Abram Schaffer '33, J. C. Williamson '31, G. W. Wagner '31, P. C. Worden '33, R. W. Pashby '32, Silas Wallk '32, S. H. Lakin '33, G. W. Barry '31, P. P. Leppa '33, and Nicholas Gordon '33.

Because of the change of freestyle events in Western Conference dual meets, Coach Manley has not decided which of the men he will use in the 100, 220, and 400-yard swims. To date Brock, Block, Lockwood, and Schaffer or Williamson appear to have the call in the shorter distances and also for the 400-yard freestyle relay. Who will represent the Illini in the quarter-mile swim is just one of those big questions a coach must decide before meet time.

Capt. F. G. Bartholomew '32 is a better man in the backstroke than has represented the Orange and Blue for a number of seasons. Pomeroy Sinnock '32, A. R. Crathorne Jr. '32 and Glen Hummer '31 are expected to garner points for Illinois, either in the individual event or in the medley relay.

Coach Manley has four men competing in the breaststroke, but none of them come up to the standard of swimmers on the Illinois team of the last two years. From E. E. Williamson '33, L. P. Matthei '31, G. H. Cady Jr. '32, and C. L. Renfrew '32, Coach Manley must pick his men.

Divers May Develop

No diver the caliber of H. B. Groh '29 has been found on the present squad, but Coach Manley has developed some well-known divers from comparatively "unknowns." W. F. Engesser '31, R. G. Moench '33, D. J. Mooney '33, E. M. Schaudt '33 and Morris Schreier '33 are developing, with Engesser and Moench holding the advantage.

In recent years Illinois has always had a pennant contender in water polo and this year should be no exception, Coach Manley believes. Led by Capt. H. H. Hall '31, Brock, Williamson, Wagner, Worden and Barry will present formidable opposition for other Conference teams. The seventh man, goal guard, will be either Wallk or M. S. Reifman '33. Positions of the other six men have not been decided upon. The swimming schedule for Illinois is as follows:

Feb. 14—Purdue at Urbana; 21—Independent Japanese team at Urbana (tentative); 23—Michigan at Urbana; 28—Minnesota at Minneapolis.

March 7—Chicago at Urbana; 13 and 14—Western Conference Meet at Ann Arbor, Mich.

OHIO CONFERENCE TO LIMIT SCHEDULE

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 10 (AP)—After bitter argument over alleged overemphasis of basketball in some colleges, athletic managers of the 19 members of the Ohio Conference voted yesterday to limit cage schedules, curtail training and ban post-season and non-collegiate games.

The conference voted to limit 1931-32 cage schedules to a maximum of 18 games, and decided that, beginning the following year, only 15 games will be permitted. Starting next season, no coach will be allowed to assemble his basketball candidates until the Monday after Thanksgiving.

Competition will be limited to colleges granting degrees, cutting out holiday season barnstorming tours against independent, Y. M. C. A. and business schools. The ban on post-season games eliminates circuit members from participating in amateur tournaments.

The Conference members are Akron University, Ashland, Baldwin-Wallace, Capital, Case, Dayton, Heidelberg, Hiram, Kent, Kenyon, Marietta, Mount Union, Muskingum, Oberlin, Ohio Northern, Otterbein, Western Reserve, Wooster and Xavier.

DE ORO WINS ANOTHER

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP)—Alfredo De Oro, veteran Cuban cue wielder, won his third successive victory in the East open three-cushion billiard tournament last night, defeating Henry Frantzen of New York, 40 to 36 in 83 innings. De Oro's high run was 6; Frantzen's 2. In the afternoon match, Frank Copeland of Cleveland defeated Eugene Klauber of Chicago 40-36 in 64 innings. Copeland had a high run of 7; Klauber 3.

MISS VILAS MEDAL WINNER

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 10 (AP)—Miss Ariel Vilas, Chicago, won medal honors in the Miami women's golf championship yesterday with a card of 44—39—83 for the Miami Country Club course. Miss Peggy Watties, Buffalo, who won the Miami Beach title last week, had the second low score with a 45—43—88.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 124

ALFRED JOSEPH PRIMEAU

Toronto, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey with Toronto of the Canadian Professional Hockey League in the 1927-28 season. He was born Jan. 29, 1906, at Lindsay, Ont., Can. He is a left-hand shot, weighs around 158 pounds, is about 5ft. 11in., and plays center. His record:

1927-28—St. Cecilia's, Toronto amateur hockey
1923-24—St. Michael's, juniors, Toronto amateur hockey
1924-26—Marlboro Juniors, Ontario Hockey Association
1926-27—Marlboro Seniors, Ontario Hockey Association
1927-28—Toronto, Canadian Professional Hockey League
1928-29—Toronto, N. H. L.-London, C. P. H. L.
1929-31—Toronto, National Hockey League

Football at Harvard Has Made Intramural Athletics Possible

Gate Receipts Received From Gridiron Sport Practically Pay for All Other Athletic Activities Crimson Students Engage in During Year

In these days of criticism regarding overemphasis of football, it would be well for the critics to pause and consider what Harvard University, under the direction of William J. Bingham '16, is doing in the way of furnishing athletic competition for all those undergraduates who care to take part in one of the many sports which are carried on at Harvard.

It was not very long ago that those who took part in any sport outside of varsity and freshman competition, could do so only after considerable expense to themselves. Now it is different. Every year the large crowds that pay their way into the Harvard Stadium to see the Crimson gridiron warriors make history, make it possible for any who want to follow some line of sport, either on a class, dormitory or fraternity team, to do so with little or no cost. In other words, the gate receipts secured from these football games practically pay for all the other sports at the university.

Approximate figures have been compiled which show that more than 3500 men took part in athletics at Harvard during the 1929-1930 season, either on a varsity, second varsity, freshman, class, dormitory, fraternity or independent team. This figure, however, includes the number of men who took part in each sport and does not mean that 3500 students throughout the university engaged in athletics. W. Barry Wood Jr. '32, captain-elect of the 1931 football team is a good example. Wood not only plays on the gridiron, but also is a star in hockey and baseball. His name, of course, is included on the list of all three sports.

155 Play Baseball

In baseball approximately 155 men engaged in 55 games. The varsity team played 21 games; the freshman 10; the second varsity 9, the dormitory 8, and the class teams 7. Very little indoor baseball was played and that only by interfraternity teams, about 119 men taking part in this sport.

The basketball season was a very busy one. There were perhaps more men playing the hoop sport than any other form of athletic competition, as some 449 men engaged in about 150 games. Varsity and freshman competition was included and also all playing which was done by freshman dormitory, interclass and independent teams, and in the graduate schools and interfraternity leagues. Varsity and freshman teams were not organized in boxing last season, but 62 men took part in interfraternity and university championship bouts.

Rowing attracted nearly 300 men who engaged in about 25 races. More than 100 men were on some cross-country team, taking part in 10 races. Fencing had a following of about 60, who were in about 60 bouts. Varsity and freshman golf teams were in 18 matches with 15 or 16 men on each squad. Two hundred golfers engaged in informal play at Belmont.

Handball was quite popular at the university. In one season nearly 150 men engaged in this activity. Hockey, another one of the popular winter sports, had a following of approximately 70 men, who played 36 games. In the near future Harvard plans to have a rink of its own and this will enable many more class, dormitory and fraternity teams to compete during the winter months.

No Intramural Lacrosse

The lacrosse season found about 65 or 70 men taking part in 20 or more games. This sport was confined to varsity and freshman competition, as the interest had not grown to such an extent that intramural competition was in force.

Polo attracted 25 athletes and scheduled about 30 contests for varsity and freshman teams. Soccer was confined also to the varsity and freshman, about 100 men playing nearly 20 games during the year. Squash had a fairly large following, some 218 men playing 190 games. This sport not only is played by the varsity and freshman, but also extends to interclass, interfraternity, freshman dormitory and graduate schools competition.

Before the magnificent new pool was put at the disposal of the students, swimming, for many years, was not very popular. During the 1929-1930 season about 60 swimmers were on either a freshman, dormitory or interfraternity team, or took part in the university championships. Wrestling affords recreation for some 190.

During the warmer weather tennis attracts about 150 players. Track and field athletics have a following of around 265.

Turning again to football and combining both the varsity and second varsity squads, from 80 to 100 men engage in the gridiron sport during a season. When comparing this number of athletes to the large number who take part in all other sports at Harvard, there is truely a vast difference Ninety men more or less out of a number that exceeds 3500.

Much credit is due William J. Bingham and Harvard for the work being done to promote athletics in the colleges. The large number of teams, leagues and equipment at the disposal of Crimson students has made it possible for each and every one to engage in some form of competitive sport. All this, of course, has been made possible by only one thing, and that is football. If it were not for this popular fall sport, many athletes throughout the university would be unable to take part in their favorite form of athletics because of insufficient funds.

Therefore, practically every man engaged in intramural athletics in any way can thank football for the financial aid it has given them.

HARVARD SPORTS, 1929-1930 YEAR

BASEBALL

	Games, No. Meets, Taking Bouts	No. Part
Varsity	21	25
Second Varsity	9	25
Freshman	10	30
Interdormitory	8	38
Interclass	7	37
	55	155
BASEBALL (Indoor)		
Interfraternity	33	119
BASKETBALL		
Varsity	13	30
Freshman	11	30
Graduate Schools League	31	105
Interfraternity League	75	154
Freshman Dormitory	5	70
Interclass	15	60
	150	449
BOXING		
University Championships		32
Interfraternity		30
		62
CROSS-COUNTRY		
Varsity	4	30
Freshman	4	30
Freshman Dormitory	1	22
University Championships only	1	22
	10	104
FENCING		
Varsity	6	9
Second Varsity	2	9
Freshman Dormitory	9	22
University Championships only	1	20
	18	60
FOOTBALL		
Varsity	8	50
Second Varsity	6	38
Freshman	7	50
Interclass	16	98
Interfraternity	11	89
	48	325
RUGBY FOOTBALL		
Varsity	2	20
FOOTBALL (Touch)		
Business School League	16	83
Interfraternity	8	62
Freshman Dormitory	2	30
Independents	3	25
	39	200
GOLF		
Varsity	13	16
Freshman	5	16
Informal Play at Belmont		200
	18	232
HANDBALL		
College	56	28
University Singles	20	23
University Doubles	6	14
Freshman Dormitory	41	43
Law School	19	19
	142	127
HOCKEY		
Varsity	16	30
Second Varsity	9	25
Freshmen	11	25
	36	70
LACROSSE		
Varsity	14	40
Freshman	5	25
	19	65
POLO		
Varsity	11	15
Freshman	17	10
	28	25
ROWING		
Varsity (also second and third)	8	27
150-Pound Varsity	4	18
Freshman	3	27
150-Pound Freshman	2	18
Freshman Dormitory	1	72
Interclass		27
Regatta		104
	18	393
SOCCER		
Varsity	11	60
Freshman	7	40
	18	100
SQUASH		
Varsity (Three Classes)	31	25
Freshman	13	15
Interfraternity	75	18
Interclass	11	30
Freshman Dormitory	111	125
Graduate Schools	7	15
	187	218
SWIMMING		
Freshman Dormitory	7	19
Interfraternity	7	12
University Championships	1	26
	15	57
TENNIS		
Varsity	13	10
Second Varsity	10	10
Freshman	9	10
Freshman Dormitory	112	101
University Championships only	1	75
	144	306
TRACK AND FIELD		
Varsity	11	80
Freshman	5	50
Freshman Dormitory	14	117
University Championships only	1	48
	31	365
WRESTLING		
Varsity	8	40
Freshman	7	30
Freshman Dormitory	26	33
Interfraternity		80
University Championships only	1	24
	42	187

UNBANKED TURNS BOTHER KELLER

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 10 (AP)—The American début of Paul Keller, French 800-meter champion, has proved no more of a success than that of his compatriot, Seraphin Martin, world's record holder at the same distance. Keller, with no previous experience in running indoors or on an unbanked track, finished no better than fourth in a special 1000-yard event in the Seton Hall College games here last night. Lacking knowledge of how to handle himself on the turns, where he was badly jostled and handicapped in addition by an injury to his right foot, the Frenchman never was a contender in the race, which Phil Edwards, star runner from Hamilton, Ont., won in the fast time of 2m. 17.8s. Frank Nordell, New York University freshman, was second, and Charlie Thompson of New York, third.

YALE FOOTBALL MEETING

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 10 (AP)—The board of control of the Yale Athletic Association, meeting last night to act on the recommendation of the graduate advisory football committee regarding coaching assignments for next year, announced that the board's decisions would not be made public until tonight. This decision, announced from the meeting while the session continued, followed the practice of previous years.

MORRIS'S CONTRACT ON THE WAY

The Boston Red Sox have received a telegram from "Big Ed" Morris, veteran right-handed pitcher, saying that his signed contract is on the way to Boston, according to an announcement made by Secretary Mi Mason. Morris's contract was mailed to Mobile, Ala., and as the big pitcher was not there, several days elapsed before he received it. Thus his late arrival is explained.

DULUTH EASILY DEFEATS ST. LOUIS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Tulsa	19	3	6	90	53	38
Kansas City	16	3	10	80	30	35
Chicago	15	2	14	73	61	30
Duluth	14	1	14	63	89	28
Buffalo	13	4	13	80	84	24
Minneapolis	11	3	16	48	66	22
St. Louis	8	0	20	33	82	16

RESULT FEB. 9

Duluth 7, St. Louis 2.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 10—The St. Louis Flyers fell easy victims to the Duluth sextet in an American Hockey League game here last night, 7 to 2. It was the twentieth defeat of the season as against five victories for the Flyers. Unable to penetrate the five-man defense of the Duluth sextet and unable to work out an offense of their own, the St. Louis skaters were behind throughout most of the contest.

The first goal was scored by Bergl after 8m. 22s. of play. The Hornets unleashed their real attack in the initial period and led 4 to 0 at the end of the regular playing time. The locals threw caution to the winds, starting the second period but their passes were untimely and at the start of the third session the Hornets enjoyed a 6-to-0 lead. The summary:

DULUTH		ST. LOUIS
Gibson, Merrill, lw	rw	Hill, Kendall
Leswick, Scott, c	c	Acaster, Coyer
Wilson, Forslund, rw	lw	Paitenden, Bolleau
Bergl, ld	rd	Singer, Cameron
Davis, Langlois, rd	ld	Creasy, Clark
Turner, g	g	Beaume

Score—Duluth 7, St. Louis 2. Goals—Scott 3, Bergl, Wilson, Merrill, Forslund for Duluth; Singer, Acaster for St. Louis. Assists—Scott 3, Leswick 3, Davis, Bergl for Duluth. Referee—Dr. Edward O'Leary. Time—Three 20m. periods.

HOCKEY NOTES

IF THE reports are true that the American Hockey League may have a team in a new rink to be built in Toronto and that Louis Letourneau, a former director of the Canadiens, is likely to be an interested party, the league will be making a smart move, for Letourneau has a host of friends in Canada and would engineer valuable good will toward a new proposition.

George Hastie, center of the Windsor Tech seniors, established something in the way of a season record recently when he scored 11 goals and was credited with five assists in his team's victory against the Dutton Collegiates by a score of 20 to 1. The opposing goalie did not have huge wide pads and wore only cloth gloves.

Chicago's hockey rink easily holds the record for professional attendance. When Canadiens played there last, the attendance figure reached 16,007 and more would have paid to get in had there been room.

COUGARS WIN THIRD GAME FROM OREGON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PULLMAN, Wash., Feb. 10—State College of Washington scored its third basketball victory in the Pacific Coast Conference over the University of Oregon here last night by a score of 37 to 31.

WASH. STATE		OREGON
McLarney, lf	rg	Levoff, Rotenberg
Holsten, rf	lg	Stevens, Horner
Gordon, c	c	Eberhart, Roberts
Wills, Cross, lg	rf	Calkins
Pesco, rg	lf	Keenan, Dolp

Score—State College of Washington 37, University of Oregon 31. Goals from floor—Gordon 7, Holsten 3, McLarney 2, Wills 2, Pesco for Washington State; Roberts 4, Eberhart 4, Stevens 2, Calkins 2, Levoff, Keenan for Oregon. Goals from foul—McLarney 4, Holsten, Gordon, Wills for Washington State; Eberhart 2, Stevens for Oregon. Referee—W. G. Mulligan, Spokane.

BRITISH GOLFERS PRACTICE

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 10 (AP)—Miss Diana Fishwick, British woman golf champion, is taking some lessons from Johnny Farrell, former United States open champion, here prior to her invasion of Florida tournaments. Already Farrell has shown the English girl a neat trick about playing to the green. As most British golfers do, Miss Fishwick usually plays a pitch and roll shot to the green, but that is not so successful in Florida because of the sandy soil. A full pitch with plenty of back spin is the desired way to get on the carpet on golf courses in this State, and in her first game in America, Miss Fishwick picked up this knack nicely. She and seven or eight other British women stars are here practicing for the opening of the first tournament at Palm Beach next week. Farrell was teased with Miss Fishwick's game the first time he saw it, despite that it might appear just a bit unorthodox to the inexperienced. He says he believes she is going to be "hard to beat." She stands stiffly erect when addressing the ball, but the finesse is there, as is attested by her scores. She had an 81 in the face of most adverse conditions yesterday.

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Vancouver	10	7	7	43	46	27
Seattle	8	7	7	46	34	23
Portland	8	7	8	36	38	23

VANCOUVER ON TOP AGAIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER, Feb. 10—Vancouver's Lions were in a flashy mood here last night and handed Seattle's Eskimos a 2-to-1 defeat in their Pacific Coast Hockey League game. All the goals were scored in the first period. Just 14 seconds from the opening faceoff, Frank Jerwa secured the puck, skated down, and passed to Dunn, who foxed Goalie Dave Kemp completely for the Lions' first tally.

BLUE RIDGE LEAGUE DISBANDS

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Feb. 10 (By U. P.)—The Blue Ridge Baseball League, oldest Class D circuit in the country, passed out of existence yesterday. Decision to disband the league followed an unsuccessful attempt by the league president, J. V. Jamison Jr., to enlist the aid of the major-league clubs by having them take over the teams as "farms." The Blue Ridge League, first called the Tri-State League, was formed in 1914 with three clubs, Martinsburg, W. Va.; Frederick, Md., and Hagerstown. The following year it expanded, taking in Chambersburg, Pa.; Gettysburg, Pa., and Hanover, Pa. Waynesboro later replaced Gettysburg. Last year Hanover and Martinsburg dropped out of the loop, leaving a four-team circuit.

TIE SCORES FEATURE DAY'S PLAY

ORMOND BEACH, Fla., Feb. 10 (AP)—Henry Hoffman, Providence, R. I., and H. B. Cook, Maplewood, N. J., tied for the lead at the half-way mark in the 36-hole qualifying round of the annual Ormond Beach amateur golf championship yesterday with cards of 79. Rawleigh Lee, Columbus, O., defending champion, finished the day in a five-way tie for third position with a card of 81. Lee was tied with F. V. Jackson, Point Judith, R. I.; T. T. Speer, Baltimore, Md.; E. W. Van Houten, Suffern, N. Y., and R. H. Jones, Rome, N. Y.

CRICKET MATCH IS DRAWN

ADELAIDE, Australia, Feb. 10 (AP)—The three-day cricket match between West Indies and South Australia ended in a draw today, South Australia having scored 48 runs without the loss of a wicket in their second innings when time was up. The West Indies team played out its second innings today, adding 34 to its overnight score to make the second innings total 208. It scored 383 in the first. Having scored only 278 in its first innings South Australia started its second with 314 runs needed to win and prolonged play until the time limit expired.

SIX YANKEES STILL UNSIGNED

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP)—Ed Barrow, business manager of the New York Yankees, announced that six Yankees have not yet come to terms. He declined to reveal who they were, but by process of elimination news gatherers decided they are Lou Gehrig and Lyn Lary, infielders; Herb Pennock, Lou McEvoy and Frank Barnes, pitchers, and Fred Walker, outfielder. The New York Giants, however, still maintain their policy of declining to say who has and who has not signed. The only acknowledged holdout is Bill Terry, heavy-hitting first baseman.

COTTON REBELS AGAINST RULE

LONDON, Feb. 10 (AP)—Henry Cotton, star English golfer, has rebelled against the rule that members of the British Ryder Cup team must leave and return together when they defend the cup against the United States at Columbus, O., in June. Cotton said he would decline to be a member of the team if the Professional Golfers' Association of Great Britain did not rescind this regulation. "I plan to go to the United States and compete wherever I can," he declared. "I plan to play in the American open. I would like to play for Great Britain, but I must consider my own future."

MEDAL PRESENTATION FEB. 20

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Feb. 10—Presentation of the James E. Sullivan award for outstanding character and sportsmanship during 1930 is to be made to Bobby Jones at a dinner here Feb. 26, it is announced by Avery Brundage, president of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States. The award, which is given in memory of the founder of the A. A. U., was announced last fall.

TILDEN DOWNS PARE

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Feb. 10 (AP)—"Big Bill" Tilden had little difficulty in defeating J. Emmett Pare, fromer western amateur champion, in an exhibition tennis match at the New Surf Club yesterday, 7—5, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4. Pare broke through Tilden's service in the third game of the second set to win by a love score. The former western champion spurted in the third set to win set before Tilden started, but "Big Bill" flashed his old speed to take the fourth and deciding set in quick order.

SIX TEAMS LEFT IN CURLING BONSPIEL

QUEBEC, Feb. 10 (AP)—Six teams remained in the running last night for the Senator Trophy, first of the matches of the eigh

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STOCKS SURGE FORWARD WITH MUCH BUOYANCY

Auburn Auto Again Spectacular Performer—Some Big Advances

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP)—The stock market treated itself to another strenuous rally today, and closed with a strong tone, although late profit-taking cut into the extreme advances of 2 to 16 points.

J. I. Case joined Auburn Auto in a spectacular climb which carried them up to 114 and 116½ points, respectively.

Maximum gains of 4 to 5 points in North American, Eastman Kodak, U. S. Steel and Worthington Pump were reduced moderately. American Telephone, American Can and Allied Chemical were up 2 to 3.

Westinghouse rose 8 but lost 3 points of its rally.

Sales approximated 4,800,000 shares, the largest volume since mid-December.

Such important commodities as wheat, corn, cotton, copper and silver also reflected the wave of good cheer. U. S. Steel's unfilled tonnage report as of the end of January disclosed a larger gain in bookings of new business than had been expected, also helping to stimulate the better feeling.

Cheering Developments

The gain of 188,755 tons in U. S. Steel's tonnage was in contrast to various unofficial estimates heard during the last week, ranging from a decline of 100,000 tons to a gain of 100,000 tons. It was at least better than the more optimistic expectations, and the best January gain since 1928. It was pointed out, however, that the current low level of operations somewhat obscured its significance.

Particularly cheering to Wall Street was the better action of the commodity markets. The wheat situation, with the large holdings of the farm board organizations, has given rise to numerous expressions of concern of late, so the vigorous advances in wheat futures at Chicago and Winnipeg, where the best prices in weeks were recorded, did much to aid speculative confidence.

While fluctuations in the price of silver have been largely due to a combination of unusual circumstances, robbing it of much of its barometric value in judging commodity price trends, the sudden rebound on touching a shilling an ounce in London tended to bear out predictions that the metal might finally strike bottom at that level. Silver dealers, however, could see no tangible improvement in the general situation of this metal.

In the main, however, the violent upswing in stocks lacked positive developments in industrial or trade conditions to back it up, and it was still regarded as primarily a technical correction of an oversold condition.

Wall Street felt that it was in part a response to the passing of vague uneasiness over possible political unsettlement, both at home and abroad.

Convertible Bonds Feature

Investment bonds made quiet progress today but it was the list of obligations that take their cue from the share market that was the feature of activity.

The buying movement on the other side of the exchange injected new life into convertibles and bonds with warrants, and the turnover was rather large. The main stem of the bond market in the days when speculation was at its height, these obligations have been somnolent for months. Only occasionally have they come out of their hibernation for a brief workout.

Atchison 4½s, St. Paul 5s, General Theaters 5s, Texas Corporation 5s, Philadelphia Reading Coal & Iron 6s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Krueger & Toll 5s, were among the old favorites roused from their lethargy. Advances, however, were held within fractional limits.

United States Governments gave further evidence of having returned to a more normal movement after a fortnight of hectic activity and wide fluctuations. Reporting banks of the Federal Reserve System, which are the "city" institutions, increased their holdings of U. S. Government's $125,000,000 in the week ended Feb. 4 and also showed an increase in the previous week when the liquidation started, indicating that the large banks purchased governments in a declining market.

There was only slight activity in the new financing market. Offerings totaled less than $5,000,000. The Appalachian Gas Corporation marketed $1,750,000 6 per cent debentures and the City of Chicago sold $1,500,000 5 per cent certificates. Early offering of $4,800,000 Jersey City, N. J., 3½ per cent bonds is expected following their sale to a syndicate today. Reports here indicate that Iowa and Texas may soon vote on highway bond issues amounting to $100,000,000 or more each.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close	NetChg
March	.79½	.80	.79⅜	.79¾	+⅜
May	.82⅝	.83	.82¼	.83	+⅜
Corn					
March	.86	.86⅞	.85⅝	.86⅝	+⅜
May	.68⅝	.69½	.67¾	.69	+¼
Oats					
March	.34½	.34⅝	.33⅝	.34¼	
May	.34½	.34⅝	.34⅛	.34⅜	
Lard					
March	8.32	8.40	8.32	8.40	
May	8.52	8.57	8.47	8.52	

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	.74	.73½	.74	.73⅜
July	.65⅞	.62⅝	.65¼	.63¼

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	.66⅞	.64⅝	.66⅝	.64⅞
July	.68⅛	.66	.68¼	.65¾
October	.70¾	.68¼	.70⅛	.67⅞

BANK OF GERMANY STATEMENT

BERLIN, Feb. 10—The Reichsbank condensed statement (in marks, 000 omitted) compares as follows:

	Feb. 7,'31	Jan. 31,'31
Silver and coin	178,400	171,900
Gold reserves	2,244,100	2,242,000
Bills of exch and chks	1,902,300	1,942,200
Other assets	549,700	556,600
Reichsbank circulation	4,084,200	4,383,400
Bank rate	5%	5%

OMAHA ROAD HAS LOSS

Preliminary report of Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha for the year ended Dec. 31 shows net loss of $1,186,341 after taxes and charges, contrasted with net income in 1929 of $276,636, equal to $2.45 a share on 119,883 shares of 7 per cent preferred.

TUESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Feb. 10	Last Feb. 9	Feb. 8
13½	7	1.40	Abitibi	400	11	10⅝	11	10⅝	
47	25	.60	Abitibi pf	1400	42	40	42	41⅝	
22	20		Ab & Straus	300	20	20	20	20	
23¼	10½	1.60	Adams Ex	2500	23⅛	21½	23	21¾	
25½	22	2	Adams Mill	100	24	24	24	24	
33½	21½	1.40	Addressograph	100	23	22⅞	22⅞	23⅜	
3½			Adv-Rumely	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛		
17½	11½		Adv-Rum pf	100	17½	17½	17	15	
¾	¾		Ahumada	300	¾	¾	¾		
104	92¾	3†	Air Reduc	100	104½	99½	103¼	101	
9¾	7⅝	.60	Airway El	200	9¼	8⅝	9⅛	9⅜	
7⅝	7	.40	Alax Rubber	1600	⅞	¾	¾		
9⅞	7		Alaska Jun	2000	9¼	8¾	9	9⅛	
8½	6½		Albany PWP	100	8½	8½	8½	6⅝	
12	7¼		Alleghany	59900	12	10½	11½	10	
179½	153⅛	6‡	Allied Chem	9200	173	164¼	169¾	166⅛	
134	122	7	Allied Ch pf	200	133	133	133	133½	
38½	32⅜	3	Allis-Chal	8700	37¼	34⅜	35	36⅝	
18½	15	2	AL Port Cem	200	18½	17½	17⅞	18⅝	
21	17½	2	Amerada	400	20	19¼	20	19	
61	54⅜	3†	Am Bk Note	100	60	60	60		
38½	30		Am Ag Ch of Del	100	35	35	35		
4¾	2½		Am Beet S	100	4½	4¼	4½	3¾	
36½	33	2.40	Am Brake	2400	35⅝	35½	35⅝	36½	
11¼	8½		Am Br Boy	1300	11⅜	10⅜	11⅜	10⅝	
57	45⅝	7	Am Br Bov pf	70	62¾	57	60	57	
117½	106¼	4†	Am Can	1000	118¾	115½	116¾	116	
34½	27	6	Am Car & F	400	34	33⅜	34	33½	
37¾	31⅝	3	Am Chain	300	38	36¾	37½	35⅝	
45	38¼	2†	Am Chicle	400	45	44	44¾	44⅝	
19½	14¾	2.40	Am Colortype	100	15½	15½	15½	16¼	
10⅝	9	1.60‡	Am Com Alc	200	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜	10⅝	
13⅝	11	1	Am En Tll	100	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	13⅝	
38½	19		Am European	700	28	28	28	28½	
37⅞	26¾	..	Am & FPw	31200	34⅞	33¼	34	33⅜	
6⅝	4	6	Am & FP 6	500	6½	6½	6½	6⅝	
97⅛	85¼	7	Am & FP 7		96½	96⅛	96⅝	96⅛	
74⅜	67½	7†	Am & FP 2pf	700	69¼	68	69¼	68	
10⅝	7		Am Hawaii	400	8	8	8	8½	
12½	10½	..	Am Hide pf	100	13¼	12¾	13⅛	12⅝	
31	23⅜	3†	Am Ice	2000	30	30⅛	29⅝	30⅞	31⅛
21⅞	18½	2†	Am Int Corp	12100	22	21⅛	21⅜	21¾	20⅞
1½	⅜	..	Am La Pr	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	
28⅞	20⅜	2	Am Loco	700	28¾	26	26¼	28⅝	
81	72¼	7	Am Loco pf	100	79	79	79		
51½	31½	..	Am Mach &Met	400	4⅜	4¼	4⅜		
19¾	16⅜	..	Am Metals	140	19½	18	19⅜	17½	
39⅜	23⅛	7	Am Nat G pf	170	24½	23¼	24¼	24	
58¾	45	11	Am Pw&Ll	2500	54	52⅜	53¾	53	
98	94⅛	6	Am P & L 6	100	98	98	98	98¼	
80	78	3½	Am P&L pf A	200	79¾	79¾	79¾		
81	80	5	Am P&L pf st	300	80½	80¼	80¼		
18⅜	15½	1	Am Radiat	9600	18⅛	17⅞	18¼	17⅝	
145	142	7	Am Radiat pf	10	143¾	142½	143½	141	
9¼	7	..	Am Reduc	100	8½	6½	8¼	8⅞	
34⅜	27⅛	2‡	Am Roll Mill	400	30⅝	28⅝	30	28⅝	
64¾	57	5	Am Saf Raz	5700	61⅛	63½	63⅝	63⅞	
⅞	⅝	..	Am Ship	200	1	1	1		
100⅞	93½	6	Am Smelt 2pf	400	100⅛	100	100⅛	100	
48⅛	40½	4	Am Smelt	6500	48⅛	46¾	47⅝	46	
4	2½	..	Am Solvents	200	3	3	4	3⅜	
29	25	3	Am Sti Pnd	1000	28	26⅝	28	26⅝	
9	6¾	..	Am Solv pf	200	8½	8¼	8¼		
42¼	37	2	Am Stores	400	42¾	42	42¼	40½	
52¾	42¾	5	Am Sugar pf	900	52⅜	52	52⅜	52	
104	97	7	Am Sugar pf	100	104	104	104	103½	
194⅜	176¼	9	Am Tel&T	1500	194½	192	192½	192½	
105	90	8	Am Type	400	100¼	100	100¼	97½	
107	105	7	Am Type pf	20	107	107	107	107	
63⅜	53½	3	Am Wat W	21000	61⅞	61	62	61⅝	
60	54¼	..	Am WW ct	2400	60½	58⅞	60½	60	
11⅞	6⅞	..	Am Woll	200	10⅛	10	10	10	
35¼	23	..	Am Woll pf	300	25	33½	33½	33⅜	
5½	4½	..	Am Zinc	400	5¼	5	5	5	
4	1	1	Ame Wire	400	22¾	22½	22¾	22	
37	29¾	2½	Anaconda	3000	37	35⅜	37	35¼	
31½	27	2.50	Anchor Cap	600	31½	31	31½	31	
93	89⅞	6.50	Anchor C pf	100	90⅜	90⅝	90⅜		
18⅜	13⅜	1	Andes Copp	400	16⅞	16	16⅜	15	
72	60¼	7	Armour D pf	400	62	61¼	62	61⅜	
4½	3	..	Arm Ill A	8700	3⅛	3	3	3	
2⅞	2	..	Arm Ill BB	600	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
47	31⅛	7	Arm Ill pf	1000	32¾	32½	32½	32½	
4¾	3⅝	..	Arnold Cons	600	4¾	4½	4⅝	4¼	
28⅞	24⅛	4	Asso Apparl	1300	28⅞	27⅞	28	27⅝	
26⅛	22	2½	Asso Dry G	400	26⅝	25¾	26	26⅛	
202¾	178⅛	10	Atchison	400	202¾	198	200¼	199¾	
106⅛	102½	5	Atchison pf	300	105¾	105⅜	105¾		
120	105	10*	Atl Coast L	100	117	117	117	117	
22¾	18	1†	Atl Refin	6400	21⅞	21	21¾	21	
52	45½	4	Atlas Pwd	300	52	51	52	49⅞	
49⅞	97	6	Atlas Pwd pf	120	98	97	97		
13½	8⅞	1‡	Atlas Stores	200	13⅜	13	13	13¼	
191¼	161½	4‡	Auburn Auto	9500	191¼	178¼	188½	174½	
2½	2	..	Austin N	400	2	2	2	..	
2¼	1	..	Auto Sales	1500	2	1⅞	1⅞	2½	
4¼	2¾	..	Auto Sales pf	120	4¼	3¾	4¼	3½	
4¾	3	..	Aviation	6800	4½	4½	4¼	4¼	

—B—

25¼	20¾	1¾	Baldwin	8000	25¼	23⅜	24	24⅞	
75½	88½	7	Baldwin pf	10	95½	95½	95½	93	
82¾	68⅛	7	Balt & O	3000	82¾	80½	81½	80½	
78⅞	72¼	4	Balt & O pf	1300	78⅛	78⅛	78⅝	78	
106	104⅜	6½	Bamber pf	80	106	106	106	106	
64	56½	3½	Bangor & A	800	63⅞	61⅞	62¾	61	
10	8	2	Barker Bros	70	8⅞	8¾	8¾	8¼	
57½	54	6½	Barker Br pf	30	54	54	54	54	
13½	11¼	..	Barnsdall A	3800	13¼	12⅝	13	12⅝	
71⅞	65	4	Beatrice	1400	71⅞	69¾	69¾	70	
57½	50	3	Beechnut	100	57½	57½	57½	57	
4	2⅜	..	Belding H	1400	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3⅞	
22	18⅝	..	Bendix	14300	22	21¼	21½	21⅝	
38½	32¼	2	Best & Co	300	38½	37¾	38	38¼	
59¼	45⅝	6	Beth Steel	40000	59¼	56⅜	58⅞	56⅜	
123	114½	7	Beth Steel pf	400	122½	122½	122½	122½	
27¼	24	1½	Blaw Knox	400	27⅜	26⅝	27⅛	27⅛	
30⅜	20¾	1.40	Bohn Alum	300	29⅜	28¼	28½	30	
61	60	4†	Bon Ami A	400	61	60½	60½		
1⅞	1⅜	..	Booth Fish	100	2	2	2		
71¼	67⅜	3†	Borden	800	71⅞	71¼	71¾	71¼	
25⅝	20⅜	1	Borg Warner	1200	25⅝	24⅝	24⅞	25½	
62½	59	..	Boston & Me	200	62¼	62¼	62¾		
19	16½	½†	Briggs	7500	18¾	18	18	18	
19½	16½	2	Briggs & Str	400	19¼	19	19	19	
3¾	2	..	Brockway	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
300	300	8	Bklyn-Edison	10	300	300	300		
64⅜	58¾	4	Bklyn Man T	1300	64⅞	63	63¾	64	
92½	86⅜	5	Bklyn Man pf	100	92¼	92¼	92¼	92½	
114	103	5	Bklyn Un G	300	116¾	115	115	114	
35½	32¾	3	Brown Shoe	400	33¾	33½	33¾		
12½	10⅛	..	Bruns Balke	300	11	11	11		
31	23¾	1†	Bruns Term	600	31½	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
19⅞	14¼	1	Bucyrus	1500	19⅛	18½	19	18¾	
34	24	2½	Bucy cv pf	1900	34⅞	33	34⅜	33¾	
5⅛	4	1	Budd Mfg	500	5	4¾	4¾	5	
11⅝	9	..	Budd Wheel	1400	11¾	11⅛	11⅜	11½	
20	11¾	1.60	Bullard	1400	19⅝	18⅝	18⅞	19¾	
15¾	11¼	3	Bulova Watch	1800	15⅜	15⅜	15½	15¼	
32¼	21½	1	Burroughs	..	31⅝	30⅜	31⅝	30¼	
29¾	23¼	2½	Bush Term	600	40	29	29	29½	
2	1¾	..	Butte Cop	100	1¾	1¾	1¾		
16	12¾	..	Butterick	300	15½	15½	15½	16	
49⅝	37⅜	..	Byers	21300	53⅝	48⅝	51	49¼	
105	100	7	Byers pf	20	100	99⅝	100		

—C—

47¼	42¾	4	Calif Pack	200	45½	45	45	44½	
1⅝	⅝	..	Callahan	200	1	1	1	1	
14⅝	11¾	2	Campbell	800	13⅞	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	
39	36¾	..	Calu & Ariz	1000	39	38	38	38	
9¾	8	..	Calu & Hecla	800	9	8¾	9	8⅞	
34¾	29⅞	3	Canada Dry	1100	34⅜	33	34½	33½	
43⅝	38½	2½	Can Pac	8700	44⅞	43⅝	44⅝	43¼	
20¼	17¾	1.60	Cannon Mills	300	20⅛	20	20	20⅝	
14	9½	..	Capital Adm	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13½	
99¾	81¾	6	Case Thresh	76600	114¾	99½	112⅝	99⅜	
12	11½	..	Case Th pf	40	113	111	113		
44⅞	26⅞	3	Caterpillar	7800	46¼	44⅛	45	44⅞	
25	24	..	Cav-Obbs pf	20	25	25	25		
6½	4½	..	Celotex ct	1400	7⅞	6¾	7⅞	6½	
10	5½	..	Celotex	1200	10	8⅝	10	7¾	
20¾	22¼	..	Celotex f	40	26½	25	26	25	
11¾	11	..	Celanese	1000	13½	12½	12⅝	11½	
24⅞	20	1½	Cen Aguirre	500	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	..	
6	2½	..	Century Rib	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
68	59	7	Cent Rib pf	50	65	65	65	64	
30	22½	2	Cerro de P	1900	28	26⅜	27⅞	26	
4½	2¼	..	Cert-Teed	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½	
23¼	17¾	1.80	Checker Cab	5700	22¾	21⅜	21⅞	22½	
50¼	40	3	Ches Corp	5700	50⅜	44⅞	49⅝	48⅜	
45	39½	2½	Ches & Ohio	5500	46½	44⅝	45	44¼	
1⅞	¾	..	Chi & Alt pf	200	1½	1½	1½	1½	
58½	58½	..	Chi & E Il	10	58½	58½	58½	..	
7⅞	6¾	..	Chi Gt West	3400	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7	
23⅞	19¼	1	Chi Gt W pf	3700	24⅝	23¼	23⅞	23¼	
8⅞	5¼	..	Chi M&SP	1300	8⅞	8⅜	8⅝	8¼	
14⅝	9½	..	Chi M&SP pf	7000	15⅜	14¼	14¼	13⅜	
3	33	4	Chi & NW	800	44½	42¾	44½	42½	
115	103	7	Chi & NW pf	100	114	114	114	114	
12⅜	9½	..	Chi Pneu	1500	12½	11⅞	11⅞	11⅜	
65½	47¼	7	Chi RI	1700	61½	57½	60½	59	
11⅜	11	..	Chick Co⊙	300	11	11	11	11½	
30⅝	25½	2.40	Childs	4600	33¾	32¾	32¾	30⅞	
18½	15⅞	1	Chrysler	28800	18⅞	18¼	18⅜	18⅝	
80	77⅛	6½	City Ice pf	50	80	80	80	79½	
3	2¾	..	City Stores	1000	3¾	3½	3¾	3⅜	
20¼	18	3	Clark Equip	100	18	18	18	18	
10¼	9½	..	Cl Bis Oil	100	10	10	10	10	
164⅜	142⅛	6	Coca Cola	4900	166½	163⅜	164½	163½	
51⅜	50½	3	Coca Cola A	400	51½	51¼	51½		
49⅞	47	2½	Col Palm	100	49	49	49	49½	
15	9	..	Colina&A	700	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	11⅜	
26½	21⅞	..	Colo F&I	3700	28¼	25	27½	28⅝	
38⅞	33¼	2†	Colum Gas	24400	40⅝	39⅜	39½	38⅝	
105¼	100⅝	6	Col Gas pf A	100	106½	106½	106½	105	
97	73½	6	Col Carbon	3000	99⅝	95	97½	96½	
9¾	7¼	¾	Col Graph	72600	10⅝	9⅝	10	9⅝	
20	18½	2	Com Cred	600	19⅜	19¼	19¼	19½	
23½	20	1¾	Com Cred pf	100	21½	21½	21½		
38½	34	3	Com Cred A	100	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	35½	
24¼	21¼	2	Com Cr pf B	80	22	22	22	23	
30	25	1.60‡	Com Invt Tr	1300	30⅜	30	30	29⅞	
102½	102	6½	Com I 6½%	300	102¾	102½	102½		
19⅜	15⅝	1	Com Sol	6000	19⅞	19½	19¾	19⅜	
10¼	9	.60	Comwlth Se	20900	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
99⅜	91½	6	Comwlth 6 pf	600	99½	98¾	99½	99⅜	
9½	6⅝	..	Consoleum	5000	10	9¼	9¾	9½	
21⅜	11¼	..	Con Film	2200	13⅛	12⅝	12⅞	12½	
18¼	15¾	2	Con Film pf	500	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17½	
94¼	82⅛	4	Con Gas	14500	94⅞	93¼	93⅞	94	
37	34¼	96	Con Rz C pf	1100	40	37	40		
⅞	⅝	..	Con Textile	200	⅝	⅝	½	⅝	
8½	6½	1.60	Container A	1000	7	7	7	7	
3	2¾	..	Container B	100	2½	2½	2½		
29¼	17¾	..	Cont Bak A	4000	27⅞	26	26	27	
3¾	2¼	..	Cont Bak B	700	3½	3	3¼	3½	
67⅛	67¼	8	Cont Bak pf	100	75½	73¼	75½	75½	
52⅜	47	2½	Cont Can	6900	54⅝	52½	53⅜	52	
14	10½	3	Cont Dia Fib	1800	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13¾	
48¼	41	2.40	Cont Ins	1500	50	48	48⅝	48¼	
3⅞	3½	..	Cont Motors	2000	4	3¾	3¾	3⅞	
13⅜	9¼	..	Cont Oil	10100	11½	11	11¼	11	
11⅜	8½	1	Cont Shares	2500	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	
82⅞	76½	2†	Corn Prod	4500	84¼	82⅜	83⅝	82¾	
149⅞	146⅜	7	Corn Prod pf	30	147⅛	147½	147½	147½	
12⅜	9¾	..	Coty	3000	14⅞	14	14	13⅜	
31	27	2†	Cream of Wh	800	30⅛	30	30½	30⅞	
18½	14⅞	..	Crex Carpet	200	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜		
7½	4½	..	Crosley	1400	8	6½	8	6⅜	
36⅜	31	..	Crown Cork	200	35⅜	35	35	36⅛	
5⅞	4	1	Crown Zell	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5	
34½	31½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	34¼	34¼	34¼	34	
60½	55⅝	5†	Crucible	600	61	60	61	60	
5⅛	4	..	Cuba Co	200	4½	4½	4½	..	
41	35	6	Cuba Rx pf	50	43	42	42	42	
5¼	3	..	Cub As S	100	4	4	4	4	
43⅞	41	4	Cudahy	400	43⅜	43	43	43¼	
100	89½	6	Curtis Pub	200	93	92¼	92¼	91	
116⅝	113¼	7	Curtis P pf	400	117⅜	116	117⅜	116⅝	
4⅝	2⅜	..	Curtiss Wr	28600	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	4¼	
6½	3⅞	..	Curtiss Wr A	6200	7½	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	
106	100	7	Cushman 7%	10	105	105	105	106	
41	35	3½‡	Cutler	2200	38½	37½	37¾	37⅝	

—D—

16⅛	13½	..	Davison	400	17⅛	16	17⅛	16¼	
22	20½	1.40	Deere pf	1000	21½	21⅛	21⅜	21⅛	
151	141	9	Del & Hud	5000	154	150	154	150	
102	80	6†	Del Lac&W	900	90¼	95	99¼	83½	
40	27½	..	Denv RG pf	700	45⅜	38½	43¾	40	
17⅝	12	1.20	Devoe & R A	500	18½	16	16	16⅜	
22⅜	14½	..	Diamond T	20300	21⅝	20¾	20¾	21⅛	
31⅝	26⅝	..	Diamond T pf	200	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
11⅜	5⅞	1	Dom Rstrnts	10	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	13⅜	
18½	14½	1.20	Dom Stores	1500	18	17½	18	17⅝	
92	83¼	4	Dupont	15800	98½	91⅝	93⅞	91⅞	
121	118¾	6	Dupont deb	300	121¼	121	121½	121	
32	21½	..	Durham H pf	40	22	21½	21½		

—E—

9½	7½	1½‡	Eastern RM	100	9	9	9		
162	143⅜	9†	Eas Kodak	8900	171½	164	169¾	165	
15⅛	13⅜	1.60	Eaton Axle	2100	15⅞	15½	15⅝	15¼	

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Feb. 10	Last Feb. 9	Feb. 8
9	3½		Ellington	800	9	8½	8½		
59½	38¾	6	Elec Auto Lit	30100	59⅜	57½	57⅞	58⅜	
3½	2¾	..	Elec Boat	900	3⅜	3	3	3⅛	
51⅞	38⅜

CLOTH MARKET UNSETTLED BY LOW OFFERINGS

Concessions Fail to Become General, However—Fine Goods Move Well

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 10—The coarse goods division of the primary cotton cloth market was subjected to unsettling influences last week. Just when buyers had apparently satisfied themselves that the market was firm, some producers offered several special numbers at sharp concessions.

Other mills failed to follow this cut, so when these offerings were absorbed the market promptly returned to the higher level. After a couple of days of firm prices another producer offered some goods at concessions. These offerings were readily absorbed, but did not result in any great volume of business.

These concessions, recurring twice during the same week, had the effect of causing buyers to hesitate in spite of the apparently strong statistical position of the leading print cloths. The net result of the week was only a moderate volume of business.

Weakness broke out in the sheeting division also, being especially evident in various constructions of the 40-inch wide goods. This division has long been in a condition of oversupply, and the break this week was somewhat similar to that in print cloths last August. There was a good volume moved at the low prices, but the week ended with the market still very unsettled.

Colored Goods Moving

There has been a good business in the colored-goods section producing for the work-clothing trade. This included denims, khakis and jeans. Some producers in this section report January business in these goods was 9 per cent ahead of last year in dollar volume and 39 per cent ahead in unit volume. They also report that the business of the first week of February is equal to 40 per cent of the whole month's business of last year.

At the meeting of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, attended by many representatives of the manufacturers, a long step was taken toward coöperation between the manufacturers and the retailers. One point brought out was the advantages derived from frequent purchases of smaller lots of goods, which tends to keep the retailer in close touch with consumers.

Under the old practice of large purchases to cover the whole season, it was found that retailers frequently bought many items which did not appeal to the consumer, and this resulted in drastic markdowns later to move the goods out. On the proposed plan they have only small lots of such goods to sacrifice. They can and do reorder frequently such goods as sell well.

Fine Goods in Demand

While the coarse goods division was irregular, the fine goods division had a very satisfactory business. Prices were held firmly and recent improvements were well maintained. Buyers feel more confident in placing orders for future delivery. Wash goods are notably active and it is expected that the coming season will be the best in this line in a number of years.

Rayon-mixed goods continued in active demand and all cotton voiles are prominent. The 70s voiles with pima cotton is especialy featured this week. Converters feel that it is necessary to emphasize the genuine pima voiles because of the many offerings containing inferior cotton.

In print cloths the particular numbers attacked were the 38½-inch 64x60s 5.35-yard, the 60x48s 6.25-yard, and the 39-inch 68x72s 4.75-yard. These sold down from 5¼ to 5c, but with the general market at 5½c for the first, and from 6 to 5¾c returning to 5⅞ for the 68x72s. The 60x48s sold at 4⅜ down to 4¼c and recovered to 4 5-16c. The 39-inch 72x76s held firm all week at 6¾c, and 80 squares sold at 7¼ to 8c according to the date of delivery.

In the sheeting section the 40-inch 48 squares 2.85-yard sold at 6¾c down through 6¼c and recovered to 6½c. The same width and count 2.50-yard fell from 7⅝c to 7⅜c. The 40-inch 64x68s dropped from 7⅞ to 7⅝c. The 48x44s 3.75-yard sold from 5½c to 5c and closed at 5⅜c. Other sheeting numbers were fairly firm.

Pajama Checks Drop

Pajama check 36½in. 72x80s 4.70-yard dropped from 6c to 5⅞c, but the other numbers were firm. The 40-inch osnaburgs 3.50-yard second quality fell from 5¼c to 5c. Three-leaf twills dropped from 5⅜c to 5¼c for the 64 squares 5.10-yard, and from 6⅜c to 6¼ for the 68x76s 4.50-yard. Drills were quiet and unchanged. Broadcloths were active and unchanged. There was considerable business in the combed broadcloths which sold from 11¼ to 12¼c according to make and date of delivery.

In the fine and fancy goods division combed lawns were relatively quiet. The 40-inch 76x72s 9.00-yard sold at 7⅝ to 8c, and the 96x100s 7.00-yard at 12½ to 12¾c. Combed voiles 40-inch 60x56s regular hard twist sold at 8c and the extra hard twist at 9c. The 70s voiles 40-inch 68x76s sold at 13½ to 14c, according to the grade of cotton used. Combed pongees 38-inch 72x100s 6.25-yard sold at 9¼c for nearby and 10¼c for future delivery.

Rayon-Filled Crepes

Combed sateens, 39-inch, 80x140s, brought 14 to 15c, and the 96x160, 4.50-yard, 19 to 19¼c. Single-end cantons, 35-inch, 96x100s, 22-26, moved at 12 to 12½c. The two-end tussahs, 96 squares, brought 21c.

Rayon-filled flat crepes, 76x56s, with 150-denier, 60-filament rayon, sold at 14½ to 15c, and with the 32- to 40-filament rayon at 1c lower. Rayon-warp crepes, 40½-inch, 100x 46s, with 150-denier domestic first-quality rayon warps and 60s combed crepe twist filling, brought 22c. All-rayon crepes, 42-inch, 96x48s, brought 29 to 30½c. The 42-inch, 96x56s, with 150-denier, 60-filament warp and 100-denier, 40-filament rayon filling moved at 33 to 34c.

Rayon voiles, 35½-inch, 60x54s, with 75-denier rayon, sold at 19 to 19¾c, and the 39-inch, 64 squares, 75-denier cellulose acetate voile, brought 27½ to 31½c. The 40-inch, 76x64s, with 150-denier cellulose acetate-filled flat crepes and 45s single crepe twist combed warp brought 21c.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:00 p. m.)

	High	Low
Allegheny Corp 5s '44	38	38
Allegheny Corp 5s '49	64	63½
Allegheny Corp 5s rct	63½	63½
Allis Chalmers 4½s 5s '37	100¾	100¾
Amer Ag Chem 7½s '41	104½	104½
Amer Foreign Power 5s	94¾	94¾
Amer I G Chem 5½s ct '49	60¾	60¾
Amer Ice Co 6s '53	43	41
Amer Rolor 5½s cv '48	23¾	23¾
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	21½	20¾
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104½	104½
Amer T&T 4½s cv '29	131	130
Amer T&T 5s '60	106½	106½
Amer T&T 5s '65	106¾	106¾
Amer TWF & Elec 5s '34	103½	103½
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	70	69½
Armour & Co 5½s '43	77½	77½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	90¾	90¾
Atch T&SF 4½s	121¾	120
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '43	96¼	96¼
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	103	102
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	98¾	97½
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	97¾	97¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	101⅝	101¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv	96¾	95½
Bell Tel of Pa 7½ rfg 5s '46 B	108	108
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	113¾	113¾
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	101¾	101¾
Boston & Maine 6s '67	101	101
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 4s '68	101½	101¼
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	99¼	99¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	103¾	103¾
Buff R & P 4½s '57	85	85
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	101½	101½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	98¼	98¼
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	105¾	105¾
Can North of '5s '40	111¼	111¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	87½	87½
Can Pacific 4½s '60	98¾	98¾
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	104½	104
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	97¾	97¾
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	97	97
Cen Pacific 5s '60	104¼	104¼
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	114	114
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	113½	113
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	37	37
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100	100
Ches & O 4½s B	101¼	101¼
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	102¾	102¾
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	43¾	43
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	103⅜	103⅜
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	68¾	68
Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	96	95⅞
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	33	32½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	73¼	73
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	91	91
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	92½	92½
Chicago Railway 5s	65½	65
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	93	93
Chicago RI&P 4½s A	93	93
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	103¼	103¼
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	104¾	104¾
Childs Co 5s	82	81
Chile Copper 5s '47	95¼	94½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	93¼	92¾
Colonial Oil 5s '38	60	60
Columbia Gas & E 5s '33 May	98¾	98¼
Com Credit Co 6s '34	99	98¼
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	96	95¾
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	104⅝	104⅝
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	33	31
Con Gas Co 5½s '45	106	106
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	104½	104½
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	87	86½
Cuba Cane Sug Prod deb	8¼	8
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	47	47
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	60	60
Cuba RR 6s '36	62	62
Cuban-Am Sug coll 8s '31	98¾	98¾
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	104	104
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	97¼	97¼
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	105	105
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	97¾	97½
Detroit Ed 4½s wi	101½	101¼
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	102½	102½
Detroit Ed 5s '55	106½	106½
Detroit Ed 5s '62	106⅞	106⅝
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	98	98
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	89¾	89
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	103½	103½
Erie RR gen 4s '96	85½	85½
Erie RR 5s '67	83½	83¼
Erie RR gen 7½s	82¼	81⅝
Erie & Jersey 6s '55	110	110
Francisco Sug 7½s '42	65	65
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	80	80
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103¼	103
Gen Theater Equip 6s '37	103¼	103
Gen Theater Equip 6s '37	103¼	103
Gen Theater Equip 6s	73¼	72½
Goodrich 6s '45	70¼	69¾
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	100	99½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	89	89
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	106¾	106¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '04	111¼	111¼
Great Northern 5s '73 C	105¾	105¼
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111½	111
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	88	88
Havana Elec Ry L&P 5s '54	23½	23½
Hudson Coal 5s' 62	63½	62½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	78	78
Humble Oil 5s '37	101⅞	101½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102¾	102½
Ill Bell rfg 5s '56	106¾	105⅝
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	101½	101
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	96	96
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	92	91¾
Inter Rap Trans 5s sta '66	70¾	70½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	57	56
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	97½	97½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	91⅞	91
Int Tel & Tel 5s	85	85
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '60	95	95
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	76¼	76¼
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	101¾	101¾
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	103	103
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	100⅜	100⅜
L'Autaro 6s '54	60½	58¾
Loew's Inc 6s '41	106¾	106½
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	99½	99½
Louis Arkansas 5s	97½	97½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	104½	104⅜
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	57	56
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	95	95
McCormick (Edith R) 6s '36	101	101
Mich Cen 4½s	102½	102½
Midvale Steel coll 5s '36	102½	102
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51	101½	101
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	94½	93
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	72	71¼
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	99	99
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	104⅝	104⅝
Morris & Essex 5s	108	108
Murray Body 6½s '34	96	96
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	100⅞	100⅝
Nat Radiator 6½s '47	23	21
New Eng Rd 5s	88¾	88¾
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	89	89
New Eng Ry 5s	101¼	101
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	107	106¾
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	91¾	91
NY Dock Co 4s '51	82	81
NY NH&H 4½s '67	94¾	94¾
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	105½	105½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	116½	115½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	43½	43
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	101⅞	101⅝
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106¾	106½
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	101	101
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	102½	102½
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	103½	103½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	102¾	102¾
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	68¼	68¼
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	95	94¾
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103	103
Old Ben Coal 6s '44	49	49
Ont Transit 5s	101½	101½
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	94¾	94¾
Otis Steel 5s '41	98	97½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103	103
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	101¾	101¾
Paramount Public 5½s '50	88	87½
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	62	62
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	102½	102½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	96½	96½
Paths Inc 7s '37	68	66¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	98¼	98¼
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	105¼	105¼
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	102	102
Penn Railroad 5s '64	105	105
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	109¼	109¼
Penn Railroad gen 5½s '36	109½	109½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	88½	87¾
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	100¼	100
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	102¾	102¾
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	82	82
Phil & Read C&I 5s '49	81¾	81
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	101⅝	101⅝
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	104	104
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	107½	107½
Pure Oil 5½s '40	91	91
Read rfg 4½s '97	101⅛	101⅛
Remington Arms 4s '42	95½	95½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	87¾	87¾
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	65	64
Revere Cop & Br 6s '48	97	97
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	100	100
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	99¾	99¾
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	87¼	87
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	83¼	83
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	101⅞	101⅞
St Louis SW con 4s '32	100¼	100¼
StP M&M 4½s '33	100⅞	100⅞
Seabd AL gold 4s '50	50¾	50¼
Seabd AL gold 4s st '50	46¼	46
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	17¾	17
Seabd AL con 6s '45	18¼	18
Shell Union 6s '47	84	84
Shell Union 5s ct wr '49	87	86¾
Shubert Theater 6s '42	21½	20
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	66½	66¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	95¾	95¾
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	100	99¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '53	102	102
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42	100½	100½
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	98½	98½
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	96¾	96¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	98¾	98¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	99½	99
Southern Pacific SF Ter 4s '50	96½	95½
Southern Pacific Ore 4 4½s '77	101¼	101¼
Southern Ry con 5s '94	109½	109½
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	111⅞	111
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106¼	106
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103⅞	103⅞
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100	99¾
Texas Elec Power 5s '56	106½	106½
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	105⅝	105⅝
Texas Corp 5s '44	100	99⅞
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	99½	99
Third Ave adj 5s '60	33½	33½
Trumbull Steel 6s '40	98	98
Union El L & P 5½s '54	104⅜	104
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	99	99
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	105¼	105¼
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	96	96
Union Pacific 4s '67	94¼	94
Union Pacific Cen Branch 4s	82	82
Union Pacific 5s	111	111
United Biscuit 6s '42	103	103
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	96½	96½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	102½	102½
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	104½	104½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	74½	74
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	81	81
Virginia Ry 5s '62	107½	107
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	103¾	103¾
Wabash RR 5s D '76	93¼	93¼
Wabash RR 4½s '72	90	90
Wabash Tel Chi 6s	82½	82½
Walworth 6s '45	73¼	73¼
Warner Co 6s '44 ww	94½	94½
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	67	66½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	71	70¾
West Pa Pow 5s E '43	106	106
West Pa Pow 5s C '50	105	105
West Shore 4s 2361 reg	86¾	86¾
Western Electric 5s '44	104½	104½
Western Maryland 4s '52	81¼	81¼
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	103½	103½
Western Pacific 5s A '40	83¾	83
Western Union R E 4½s '50	100½	100½
Western Union 4½s '36	108½	108½
Western Union 5s '50	103	103
Wheeling & L Erie 4½s '66	90	90
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	89¾	90½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	102	101¾
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	103¾	103¾
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100	100
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	65½	65
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78	103¾	103¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Feb10	Feb 9
3½s '47	101.29	101.33	101.29	101.23
4th 4¼s '38	103.26	103.33	103.24	103.27
US 3¾s '43	102.19	103.14	103.14	103.16
US 3¼s '47	102.25	102.26	102.25	102.27
US 3¾s '56	106.3	106.3	106.3	106
US 4¼s '32	113.4	113.4	113.4	113.6

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	77¼	77¼
Akershus 5s '43	96	96
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	91	91
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	53½	53
Antwerp 5s '58	100¼	100
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	91¼	91½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	90½	90½
Australia 4½s '56	82	81½
Australia 5s '55	68⅛	68
Australia 5s '57	68	67¾
Austria (Gov) 7s ct '57	96¼	96¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	105½	105¼
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	90½	90½
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	90½	89½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	95½	95⅜
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103⅜	103¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	109½	109½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	112	112
Belgium (King) 7s '56	110¼	110¼
Berlin (City) 6s '58	72¼	72¼
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	79	79
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	74	73½
Berlin Elec 6½s '50	72	72¼
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	75½	74¾
Berlin Elec 6s '55	68	67½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	28	28
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	32½	31½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	41½	41½
Brazil (Cen Ry) 7s '52	67	66
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	62½	62
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	63	62¾
Brazil (US) 8s '41	85½	85½
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	70½	70
Bremen 7s '35	95	95
Brisbane 6s '50 rcts	78	77
Brisbane 5s '57	65¾	65
Brisbane 5s '58	65	64¾
Budapest (City) 6s '62	71	70½
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	69	69
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	70	69½
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	90	90
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	64	6
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	101¾	101¾
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	100⅜	100⅜
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	106½	106¼
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	78½	78
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	84	84
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	86	86
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	79¾	79½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	80½	80½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	80½	80
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	80¾	80¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	81	81
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	97	97
Chile (Rep) 6s '43	80¼	80
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	78¼	78
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	65½	65¼
Colombia Rep) 6s '61 Jan	66½	66½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	66¼	66
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	94¼	94¼
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	99½	99½
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	78¼	78¼
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	97¾	97¾
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	78½	78½
Cundl (Rep) 6½s '59	59	59
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	110¼	110¼
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	95⅞	95
Denmark (King) 6s '42	106¼	106½
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	98	98
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	87½	87½
Duke Price Power 6s '66	104¼	104¼
Fiat 7s '46 war	88¾	88¾
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	82	82
Finland 5½s '58	81¼	81
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	87¼	87¼
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	107	107
Frankfort 6½s '53	75¾	75¾
French (Rep) 7s '49	120¾	120¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	126¼	126¼
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	91¾	91¼
German 7s '49	102¼	101½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	85	85
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	79¾	79¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	87	87
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	75	74½
Germ El Pow 5½s	79½	78
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	77½	76
Graz 8s '54	101	101
Greek 6s '68	85½	85
Haiti (Rep) 6s '53	85¾	85¾
Hamburg 6s '46	82	81½
Hansa 6s '39 ww	76	75¾
Harpen 6s '49 ww	80¾	80¾
Helsingfors 6½s '60	87	86¾
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	78	74
Italian Credit Con 6s B '47	94¾	94¾
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	91½	91½
Italy (King) 7s '51	98¾	98¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	93¾	93¾
Jap (Con Jwr) 7s '44	100	99¾
Jap (Imperial Gov) 6½s '54	93¾	93¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	104⅝	104½
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	83	80¾
Karstadt 6s '43	67	65⅞
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	92	91½
Lombard El 7s '53 ww	93	91
Lyons (City) 6s '34	114¼	114
Medellin 6½s '54	48½	48½
Mex 6s small A	10½	10½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	86	86
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	55	55
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	54¾	54¾
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	95½	95½
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	106	105¾
New South Wales 5s '57	64	64
New South Wales 6s '58	63	63
North German Lloyd 6s '47	84	84
Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '67	100⅜	100⅜
Norway (King) 5s '63	101⅜	101¼
Norway (King) 5½s '65	103⅜	103
Norway (King) 6s '43	105⅝	105¾
Norway (King) 6s '52	102½	102½
Norway (King) 6s '44	105⅜	105⅜
Norwegian El 5½s '57	100	99¾
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	90½	90½
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	92	92
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	97½	97½
Oslo (City) 5½s '55	102¼	102¼
Oslo G&E 5s '63	98	98
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	105	105
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	108¾	108¾
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	61	61
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	33	32½
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	33¼	32¾
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	50⅞	50⅞
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	79¾	79¾
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	85⅞	85½
Prussia 6s '52	75	74¼
Queensland (State) 6s '47	73	73
Queensland (State) 7s '41	95	90½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	82⅞	82¼
hinRe Westphalia 6s '53 ww	79¼	79
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	98	98
Rhinelbe 7s '46	87¾	87¾
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	62	60
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	76½	76
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	56¼	56¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	54	53¼
Roma (City) 6½s '52	87¼	87¼
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	91½	91
Rumania 7s '59	81½	81½
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	79½	79½
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	82	81¾
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '56	73½	73½
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	79¼	79¼
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	84	83½
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107⅜	107⅜
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	84	81½
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	92¼	92
Siemmens 6½s '51	98½	98
Siemmens 7s '35	99	99
Silesia Bk 6s '47	73½	72
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	64	64
Soissons City) 6s '36	105	105
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	95	95
Sydney 5½s '55	72½	72½
Toho Elec PoPw 6s '33	88¼	88¼
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	80½	80½
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	92¾	92¾
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	88¼	87¾
Tyrol 7s '52	89	89
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	106¾	106¼
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	100½	100½
U S S Copenhagen 6s '37	101¼	101¼
Uni Stl W Burback 7s '51	105¾	105¾
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	74½	74
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	76	76
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	77	77
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '60	82	82
Vienna 6s '52	87¾	87¾
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52	97	97
Warsaw 7s '58	63¾	63¾
Westphalia El 6s '53	73½	73¼
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	99½	99½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	107½	107½

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Today	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, 2 red	3.92⅜	3.91⅝	31.37½
Corn, 2 yellow	.84⅞	.82½	1.05⅝
Oats, 2 white	.44¾	.44	.56½
Flour	4.70	4.70	6.40
Beef, family	17.75	17.75	29.00
Pork	28.50	28.50	28.50
Lard	.0895	.0895	.1130
Cotton, mid-up	.1090	.1050	.1575
Zinc	.0410	.0410	.0525
Iron	17.76	17.76	22.26
Steel, bill Pitts	30.00	30.00	34.00
Copper	.09¾	.09¾	.18
Tin	.3580	.3475	.3825
Rubber	.07871½	.07871½	.1580
Sugar	.0470	.0470	.0495
Lead	.0450	.0475	.0625
Print cloth	.0413½	.0435	.0585

BIG GAIN IN POPULARITY OF FIXED TRUST

Number of Such Organizations Increased to About 100 in 1930

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP)—A financial snowball, started in England at the close of the American Civil War has gathered up $6,000,000,000 of capital during its 66-year roll

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping" and "Modern Priscilla"; sell at 25c, sample free. F. C. GALE CO., Dept. 102, 17 Edinboro Street, Boston, Mass.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

THE HOMESTEAD offers cultured home life combined with progressive educational methods; moderate rates include fencing, archery, drama, horseback riding, winter sports. Address MRS. MARY M. STARR, M. A., Madison, Conn.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 21 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements, your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY INC., 130 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

FOODS, FRUITS, CONFECTIONS

FRESH MUSHROOMS, broiling size, 3 lb. basket postpaid $2.50; half boxes (40 lbs.) 10 to 15 kinds rare tropical fruits, express prepaid $7.50; Avocados, flats of 12 prepaid $6.50. Write for complete list of rare delicacies. F. M. ELLIS, Grimn, Georgia.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMEN—Earn up to $7 daily taking orders children's, ladies' dresses and lingerie; experience unnecessary; pleasant, dignified, profitable work; spare or full time; commission basis. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 33-S, Indianapolis, Ind.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HIDDEKEL HALL—25 acres, 6 buildings, 125 rooms; a home for Christian Scientists, designed for service to meet the individual need, including those working out the problem of mental inharmony. MRS. EDITH B. McCLURE, telephone Overland 365, 74th and Santa Fe Trail, Overland Park, Kansas.

SHADOW LAWN

Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—5-room frame bungalow on lot 50x175 with garage, in a fast-growing suburb of Los Angeles; 35 minutes from heart of city and 10 minutes from ocean; price reasonable. L-5, 1058 McCormick Building, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

FIRE INSURANCE man, wide experience field work to executive underwriter, offers services in any field or office, insurance company or corporation, insurance department. F-3, 1058 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

Local Classified

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APARTMENTS TO LET

FLUSHING, L. I.—Choice 2 and 4-room apartments, furnished or unfurnished; good neighborhood; modern improvements; convenient to subway; reasonable rent. Apply Janitor on premises, 171 Union St. Tel. Independence 4-0727.

NEW YORK CITY, 80th St. West—Unfurnished, 4 light, airy rooms, top floor, private house, gas, electricity, large closets; reduced to $70; references; lease. Endicott 2-7354.

NEW YORK CITY—Poet going abroad will sublet artistic room and bath; reasonably. Telephone Medallion 3-9071.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—Sublet warm, attractive 2-room apartment with kitchenette, dinette, bath, Frigidaire, elevator; rent reasonable. Somerset 1605.

SUBLET—BROOKLINE, MASS.

Beautiful apartment in hotel, near Longwood station, 4 rooms, including 2 bedrooms, living room, dining room, kitchenette; fine draperies included; rent reduced to $150. MR. STAPLES, Regent 8413.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PARK AUTO RENTING CO.
172 EAST 73RD STREET, N. Y. CITY
Tel. BUTterfield 8-5370

PACKARDS . . hour, day, week, month. Courteous liveried chauffeurs.

BOOKSELLERS

We are specializing in all kinds Reference Bibles, Dictionaries, Concordances, Encyclopedias, also Markers, Crayons, etc.
J. & B. GORDON
Book, Art and Gift Shop
1977 Salmon Tower Building
11 West 42d Street, New York City
(Open evenings until 8)

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate..	3%	1½%
Commercial paper	3½@4	2¾
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	1½@2	1¼@2
Four to six months	2¼@2½	2¼@2½

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	26⅞c	26⅛c
Bar silver in London.....	12 7/16d	12 d
Bar gold in London.....	84s 11¼d	84s 11¼d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$57,000,000	
Year ago today	57,000,000	$547,000,000
Balances	29,000,000	
Year ago today	32,000,000	105,000,000
F. R. bank credit	28,482,021	

Acceptance Market

30 days	1⅜@1¼
60 days	1⅜@1¼
90 days	1⅜@1¼
4 months	1½@1⅜
5 months	1⅝@1½
6 months	1⅝@1½

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3%	Bombay	7%
Boston	2½	Budapest	5½
Chicago	3	Calcutta	7
Cleveland	3	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	7½
Minneapolis	3½	London	3
New York	2	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2
San Francisco ..	3	Prague	4
St. Louis	3	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5½
Athens	8	Sofia	9
Berlin	5	Stockholm	3
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	9	Vienna	5
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling: Demand.....	$4.85⅛	$4.86¼	$4.8665
Cables.....	4.86⅛	4.86⅜	4.8665
France—franc.....	.0392 3/8	.0392¼	.0392
Belgium—belga.....	.1396	.1396½	.139
Italy—lira.....	.0523⅝	.0523¾	.0526
Germany—mark....	.2378½	.2378½	.2381
Austria—schill'g....	.1405½	.1405¾	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown...	.0296	.0296	.0296
Denmark—krone...	.2676½	.2677	.268
Finland—finn'rk...	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma...	.0129½	.0129½	.193
Holland—florin.....	.4016	.4017	.402
Hungary—pengo....	.1746⅝	.1746⅝	.1749
Norway—krone.....	.2676½	.2677	.268
Poland—zloty.....	.1121	.1121	.1122
Port'gall—escudo...	.0452	.0452	1.0805
Rumania—leu.....	.0059⅝	.0059⅝	.193
Spain—peseta.....	.1009½	.1009	.193
Sweden—krona.....	.2679	.2679½	.268
Switz'land—franc...	.1932	.1932¼	.193
Jugoslavia—dina...	.017	.01765⅝	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol.....	.2275	.2275	•
Shanghai—tael.....	.2875	.2825	•
India—rupee.....	.3598	.3598	.3650
Japan—yen	.4945	.4946	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso...	.4962½	.4962½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol...	.5625	.5625	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso....	.3060	.3055	.4245
Brazil—milreis.....	.0875	.0820	1.1196
ChileJpeso.....	.1208	.1208	.1212
Colombia—peso.....	.9972	.9972	.9737
Peru—pound.....	.2743	.2750	40
Uruguay—peso.....	.6760	.6800	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar....	1.00 1-32	1.00 1-32	1.00

• Par unsettled.

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DRESSMAKING

COMPETENT SERVICE FOR HOME DRESSMAKERS
Bring your material, cut, make dress, three afternoons for $5.00. Also cutting and fitting done only; perfect taste and style. "REQUISITES," the only right and true Individualist Foundation Pattern, fitted in muslin, at reduced rates for the present.
FASHION STUDIO, 233 E. 53rd St. New York City

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
We re-create your old gowns to conform to the newest FASHION.
Tel. Endicott 0639 for appointment (N. Y. C.)

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ALICE M. RUDISILL
Commercial Opportunities for Men and Women
2 West 43rd St., N. Y. C. Penn. 0900

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.). New York. Regent 2234.

COMMERCE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 2807

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 Broadway, New York City. Telephone Worth 2-2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 251 Riverside Drive, corner 115 St. Cathedral 8-3351, New York City.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids: references.
2382 7th Ave., New York Audubon 2826

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, Inc.
105 W. 40th St., New York City. PEnna. 5389. Trained office personnel. Personal interviews only. 9-1 daily, except Saturday.

FLOOR SPACE

For Wholesale Business, Providence, R. I.

5000 square feet on ground floor, 4000 square feet additional available for storage; central location; excellent layout. DYER ST. LAND CO., 61 Peck St.

FOR SALE OR RENT

TORONTO, ONT.—For sale or to let, 8-roomed house, 200 Westmount Ave. Phone Lake 4980, or write R. B. EVANS, 49 Spencer Ave.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

AGENTS for handsome damask tablecloths requiring no laundering; good commissions paid daily. 11 West 42nd St., N. Y. C. Room 764.

WOMEN to sell corsets on commission basis; leads furnished; experience not necessary. Room 1104, 366 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.
Tel. Princeton 755 PRINCETON, N. J.
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State license. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

MOVING AND STORAGE

LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO., N. Stacey, Mgr., 423 Brookline Ave., Boston. Asp. 2907, Unl. 3795-W.

OFFICES TO LET

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.—Practitioner's office, part time; ready March 1st. Box W-8, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

N. Y. C. 33 W. 42nd Street (Room 1428)—PART TIME, PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE. Tel. 1 to 4 p. m. Longacre 5-3275.

NEW YORK CITY—Half of practitioner's double office, part time and evenings. 33 W. 42nd (Room 928). Penna. 6-0011.

PART time, practitioner's office. Inquire after 2 p. m., Longacre 5-2365, Room 739, 33 West 42nd St., New York City.

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Excellent cuisine and moderate prices. Ronkonkoma 16.

THE GLADE
A rest home of refinement with every modern convenience, open all year round; full particulars sent on request. Address Ridgefield, Conn. Phone Ridgefield 724.

THE GUEST HOUSE
302 Eighth Avenue, Asbury Park, N. J.
Homelike; helpful for rest, study and refreshment; wholesome food; in view of ocean and boardwalk. Tel. 162-J.

PIANO TUNING

GUARANTEED AND EXPERT PIANO TUNING
MARCEL RIOU, 2053 45th St., Astoria, Long Island, N. Y. Tel. Astoria 10171.

RADIO SERVICE

WEST RADIO LABORATORY
2067 Broadway, New York City
Conscientious, reliable radio service by expert radio technicians; personal attention assured; lowest prices in city; all work guaranteed. For service call Tra. 7-9530 or Stu. 9-1500.

REAL ESTATE

CHARMING STONE VILLA, Westchester, 40 minutes from Grand Central Station; approximately ½ acre, built on solid rock foundations, surrounded by natural terraces, outcropping rock, beautiful old trees, evergreens, rock garden, lily pool; contains lovely living room, combined sun room and dining room, kitchen, delightful breakfast room overlooking garden on 3 sides; 4 bedrooms, 2 baths. EDITH L. SMITH, 60 East 42nd St., N. Y. C. Tel. Vanderbilt 3-5926.

PELHAM HEIGHTS—Most exclusive section: a real home on a large plot in the midst of huge old trees and spacious lawns; 11 rooms, 3 baths; garage with studio apartment above, 2 rooms and bath; picture available. EDITH L. SMITH, 60 East 42nd St., New York City. Telephone Vanderbilt 3-5926.

ROSLYN ESTATES, "LITTLE SWITZERLAND," convenient Manhasset Station, L. I.—Several unusual houses, 8, 9 rooms, $18,000 up; priced low; plots; summer rentals. STRINGHAM (owner), Roslyn 118.

YONKERS, N. Y.—For sale, large English house, fieldstone and stucco, slate roof, 10 massive rooms, 2 baths, corner plot 90x135; zone for apartments; convenient railroad station; or will consider exchange. OWNER, 197 Valentine Lane, Yonkers 1355.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $20 weekly
Transients $2 per day upward.

New 550-room hotel, private baths, comfortably and well furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium; garage; restaurant; beautiful view New York Harbor; five minutes Wall St.; breakfast, 25c up; lunch, 50c; dinner, $1.

HOTEL PIERREPONT,
Pierrepont and Hicks St., Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, Main 5500.

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes $7.00 up.
504 W. 112th St., New York City Cathedral 9549

BOSTON, 337 Marlboro St.—Newly decorated house; single and double room; reasonable. Circle 9726.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 328 Marlborough Road—Double or single room, moderate price; quiet home; 2 minutes B. M. T. Tel. BUckminster 2-3453.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y., 4143 43rd St.—Apartment 8-A—Furnished room, kitchenette, Frigidaire; new apartment; business woman preferred; $10 weekly. KIEL.

NEW YORK CITY, 522 West End Ave.—Furnished attractive room and private bath in apartment; gentlemen only. Tel. 7-3069 Trafalgar.

NEW YORK CITY, East 70's—Thoroughly modern furnished rooms; private home; near churches. Butterfield 8-1358.

PELHAM, N. Y.—Beautiful rooms, with or without board; excellent food; accessible to N. Y., N. H. & H. station; private family. Pelham 3315.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

LADY desiring rest and study wishes board and room in private family; Christian Scientists preferred; suburbs Boston. T-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EFFICIENT educated lady seeks position companion, housekeeper, child's attendant; with Christian Scientists preferred; best references. X-2, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED child's nurse going to England April or before; serve in any capacity part passage. Write MISS C. D., 325 34th St., Union City, N. J.

LADY, speaking languages, graduate Lewis Hotel Residential Training School, experienced hostess, desires position tea room, hotel; go anywhere. Box L-5, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

REFINED middle aged lady, companion-housekeeper; good cook; capable; references. 601 West 136th, New York City, Apt. 31. Bradhurst 2-9015.

WELL educated German, pleasing personality, wishes position offering advancement in hotel housekeeping department; speaks English, Spanish; holds Lewis Hotel Training diploma. Box G-10, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

TO LET—FURNISHED

MIAMI, FLA.—Attractive home renting till June; accessible to beach and city conveniences; 3 bedrooms; garage; maid's room; reasonable. 320 N. E. 73rd St.

NEW YORK CITY (Fifth Ave. 90's)—Two young men will share large, luxurious apartment with third bachelor; private bath, private elevator, Ampico, home atmosphere; share equally $100 each. Room 1201 William St.

N. Y. C.—Sublet one room apartment; new furniture; reasonable. 25 Prospect Place, Tudor City, Vanderbilt 3-2402. Apartment 703. FRITSCHY.

UPHOLSTERERS

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Nuthatches

WHEN you see a small, slate-gray bird, with a black hood, scrambling head first down the trunk of a tree you may be sure it is a nuthatch. If it has bright chestnut sides and a ruddy breast, it is the red-breasted varnet; but should it have white cheeks, throat and breast, it is the larger white-breasted nuthatch.

The northern limit of the red-breasted nuthatch's range touches Alaska, Labrador and Canada generally. In winter this bird wanders down through the United States and is reported as a permanent resident on the floor of the Yosemite Valley. The "white-breasted" variety's range is through central North America. Early one April the writer visited the Mariposa group of Big Trees in California, and the only bird voice heard there was the tinkled sing-song "yeng, yeng, yengty-yeng" of the red-breast as it floated down 200 feet from the thick branches of the Grizzly Giant sequoia.

The usual notes of the two nuthatches differ in depth of tone and the "white-breasted's" contralto syllables are more deliberately uttered. His "yang, yang, yang" or "keek, kee, kee, keek" chant seldom rises or falls except when he finds it necessary to defend his right to a nesting site.

The long, straight bills of these birds are distinguishing marks; and the short, blunt tails help to give them a stout appearance which is increased by their habit of bending the head backward to peek at you as they hunch themselves along by means of their long, sharp claws. These birds habitually wedge seeds or soft-shelled nuts in a crevice of some sort and break them open with the point of the bill, using it as a hatchet—hence the name nuthatch."

The "white-breast" appears not to wander far from the home site, which usually is a cavity in a tree; but he is less averse to handmade houses than the migratory "redbreast," and may easily be induced to occupy a wooden house fastened to a tree, both in winter and during nesting times. Six or eight eggs usually are laid in May and the young birds are able to leave the nest by late June.

A Word a Day

Status

This word, incorporated into our language bodily from the Latin *status*, "condition," is used to mean "state or condition" or "position of affairs." It is a useful word of broad application to person, place, or thing.

The word appears in the familiar Latin phrase, *status quo*, literally, "the condition in which" (anything is). *Status quo ante bellum* means "state of affairs before the war"; it has especial application to the restoration of former rights of those affected by war.

Sta'-tus is accented on the first syllable; note that the *a* is long as in *late*, *u* as in *circus*.

"The status of the pupils was reported to their parents."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

Brevities

London Opinion: Perfumed note-paper is very popular. Tradesmen are said to be sending out bills delicately scented with forget-me-not.

Humorist: Most wireless lecturers are said to be extremely timid just before the broadcast begins. There is really no reason why they should be; their audiences are powerless to do anything about it.

In Lighter Vein

They Do

"It's a strange thing about bills—"

"Yes, the more you contract them the more they expand."

Settled First

"I thought he was going to marry and settle down."

"He was, but his creditors got him first and made him settle up."—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

The Confirmed Shopper

Hubby: "Why don't you buy those shoes? They're just what you want, you say."

Wife: "Why, John! The idea! This is only the second shoe store we've been in!"

A Quotation for Today

I HAD rather men should ask why my statue is not set up, than why it is.—CATO.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Dog Hero

(Associated Press)

Niagara Falls, N. Y.

PRINCE, a pedigreed police dog owned by Abe Goldstein, took place a few days ago among Niagara's heroes when he saved another dog from going over the falls.

Several dogs were playing on the shore ice of the upper river when the ice broke away and floated downstream.

Prince and two of the dogs scrambled ashore, but a fourth dog remained on the floe. The dogs on shore barked and howled, trying to get their pal to leave the moving ice, but he became confused.

Prince swam to the floe, seized his pal with his teeth, dragged him from the ice and they both swam back to shore.

The Children's Corner

Donny Meets the Echo Boy

DONNY sat on the steps of Aunt Lily's pretty cottage in the country. He had come to visit Aunt Lily from his home in the big city only the night before. There the houses were tall, and many cars and long trains on tracks away up over people's heads made a noise like thunder.

"I like to be at Aunt Lily's house, where it is so nice and still," Donny said to himself. "I will ask Daddy to come here to live."

Just then Daddy's car slipped through the open door of the garage and down the driveway.

"May I go, too, Daddy? Daddy! Daddy! May I go, too?" called Donny. But the engine of Daddy's car was throbbing and the eager voice was not heard, so the car whisked away and out of sight.

Donny sat down on the steps and the tears were almost ready to fall.

"Oh, dear! I wanted to go with my daddy?" he mourned.

"Go with my daddy," came a clear voice from the direction of the barn.

"I was not talking to you," Donny answered impatiently.

"Not talking to you," came the answer.

"Keep still!" Donny exclaimed.

"Keep still," returned the voice at the barn.

Donny was growing cross. Who could be hiding in the barn and mocking him like that?

"He is not your daddy. He is my daddy," Donny shouted.

"He is my daddy," called the voice again.

"Donny, Donny! Don't get cross," said Aunt Lily, coming down the steps.

"But, Auntie, there is a bad boy in the barn mocking me!" Donny cried.

"A bad boy, Donny? Why do you think he is a bad boy?"

"Why, Auntie, he mocks me, and shouts in a loud, cross voice," Donny told her.

"Suppose we go and find him, Donny. Perhaps he does not mean to be cross. And take these two tennis balls in your pocket. I want to show you something."

"You go on one side of the barn and I will go on the other, so he cannot hide—if he is there," Auntie said.

A minute later they met at the big barn door. Neither Donny nor Aunt Lily had seen anyone.

"Maybe he slipped into the barn," Donny suggested. So they hunted and hunted in every corner of the big barn, but no one could they find.

"Throw a ball against the side of the barn. Maybe we can find out something about him," Aunt Lily suggested.

"I don't see how that will help us find the boy, Auntie," Donny said, but he tossed the ball against the barn and watched it bound back.

"Perhaps the boy is not bad after all," Auntie said. "Throw the other ball, and throw it harder."

Away flew the ball, and back it bounded to Donny's feet.

"Now let us run to the house again," Aunt Lily suggested. So away they ran to the veranda steps, laughing and breathless.

"Ha, ha, ha! I beat you, Auntie," cried Donny merrily.

"I beat you, Auntie," came a voice from the barn.

Donny looked at Auntie and his eyes were wide with wonder, while Aunt Lily laughed merrily. And at once a rippling, merry laugh came floating from the barn.

"Who is it, Aunt Lily? What can it be?" Donny asked.

"You have been playing a game, and did not know it, with the echo boy," Aunt Lily told him.

"The echo boy? What do you mean, Aunt Lily?"

"You saw the balls hit the barn and bound back to you," Aunt Lily asked.

"Yes, Auntie."

"And when you threw the ball harder what happened?"

"It came back a lot harder," Donny said.

"Yes, it came harder, and the ball that you threw was always the one that came bounding back," Aunt Lily said.

"You see, you have been playing a game and did not know it, with Master Echo. Your voice and your words go flying through the air straight to the barn and strike it, just as the ball strikes it, and the sound of your voice bounds back to you just as the ball did. The echo boy calls back to you the same words you threw to him, and in the same kind of voice. Now call something more and see if the 'bad boy' at the barn answers you."

Donny looked a little ashamed at the words "bad boy," then called "Hello! Hello! You are not a bad boy."

"Not a bad boy," came the answer.

Donny broke into a merry laugh. The echo of his laugh floated back to him from the barn.

"Oh, it is fun to play with the echo boy!" Donny cried. "Does he ever come to the city?"

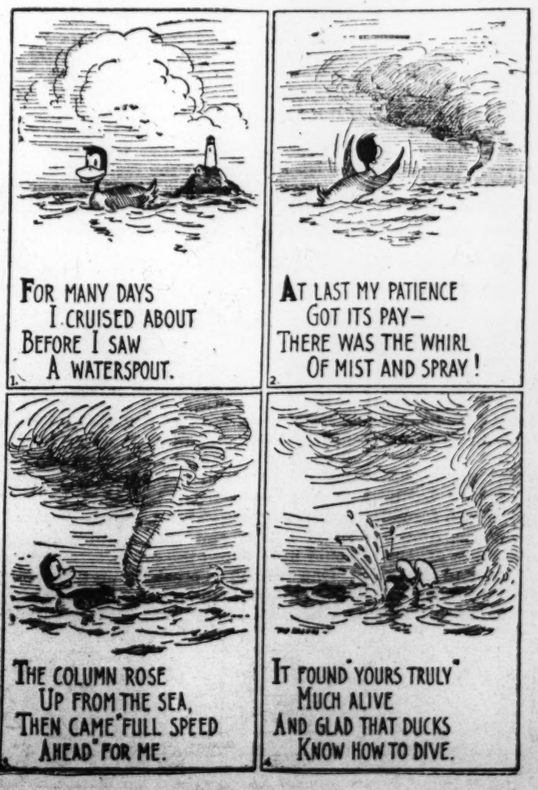
"You could sometimes hear him there if it were quiet," Aunt Lily said. "But the city is such a noisy place his voice cannot often be heard."

"Can you always hear his voice here?" Donny asked.

"Not always," Auntie said. "If the air is not clear, sounds do not travel so easily. Then sometimes Mr. Wind joins in the game and carries the sounds of voices away before they can reach the barn, just as he tosses leaves about."

"I never knew, before, that there was an echo boy," Donny said. "And, Auntie—I think I know how I can keep the echo boy from getting cross again."

The Adventures of Waddles


1.
FOR MANY DAYS I CRUISED ABOUT BEFORE I SAW A WATERSPOUT.
2.
AT LAST MY PATIENCE GOT ITS PAY— THERE WAS THE WHIRL OF MIST AND SPRAY!
3.
THE COLUMN ROSE UP FROM THE SEA, THEN CAME "FULL SPEED AHEAD" FOR ME.
4.
IT FOUND "YOURS TRULY" MUCH ALIVE AND GLAD THAT DUCKS KNOW HOW TO DIVE.

Buried Treasure Puzzle

Two kinds of buried treasure are to be found on this island. Adding the names of the objects shown, and subtracting the letters shown, can you spell the names of these treasures?

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Animals Puzzle:

First line is drawn from center of top to center of bottom side. Second line from center of left side to center of right side. Third line from lower left corner to upper right corner.

Lion, Bear, Wolf, Lynx, Seal, Deer.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Secretary Stimson Looks Southward

INTRODUCED to his audience by a former Ambassador of the United States to the Court of St. James's, and flanked on either side by a former Secretary of State and an Assistant Secretary of State—all three officials who had served under a Democratic Administration—Secretary Stimson, in discussing "The United States and the Other American Republics" before the Council on Foreign Relations Friday night, must have felt that he was in the presence of distinctly critical auditors. Yet the opportunity was one which might well bring out all that would most effectively defend the diplomacy of the United States, and Mr. Stimson unquestionably made the best of it. His address was illuminating and convincing.

With the exception of a cautiously expressed disapproval of the attitude of the Wilson Administration toward Mexico, the Secretary defended all that had been done in the Caribbean or in connection with the problems of Latin America in recent years. He pointed out the difficulties of the situation and made clear the way whereby a logical and fundamental doctrine upon which the United States might base its attitude toward its somewhat turbulent neighbors has been developed.

The Wilson policy, which perhaps was based more upon a conception of international ethics or even morals than that which now prevails, has been abandoned by the Department of State. It was, in effect, that recognition would be given only to a government "based upon law, not upon arbitrary or irregular forces." It will be remembered that in the case of Mexico, President Wilson based his opposition to recognition of the Huerta Government upon the allegation that the hand of the United States could not be stretched out to grasp that of one who had attained his position by treachery or violence.

But outside of the five Central American republics, the question of the recognition of a new government is no longer held to hinge upon its method of attaining power. A revolutionary government, which has attained such stability as to give promise of maintaining its international obligations, will receive recognition even as though it had come into existence through the orderly process of a popular election.

The adoption of this attitude has been the result of prolonged and deliberate consideration by the State Department. It was not an immediate repudiation of the Wilson doctrine when the Republican Party came into power, for President Coolidge himself waited some three years before recognizing the Government of Ecuador, which came into existence by revolutionary methods. Since that recognition, however, the State Department, under Republican administration, seems definitely, except in the case of the five Central American states, to have abandoned any effort to judge the legitimacy of a government which has in fact become established. Oddly enough, in assuming this position, antagonistic to the position of the last Democratic Administration, Secretary Stimson has followed the rule laid down by Thomas Jefferson in 1792, when he said:

> We certainly cannot deny to other nations that principle whereon our own government is founded, that every nation has a right to govern itself internally under what form it pleases, and to change these forms at its own will; and externally to transact business with other nations through whatever organ it chooses, whether that be a king, convention, assembly, committee, president, or whatever it be.

Among the five Central American governments there have been seven revolutions in two years, six of them successful. There, however, the United States is governed by the earlier action of these states themselves, for in 1923 these republics reiterated the convention into which they had entered in 1907, to the effect that none of them would "recognize any other government which may come into power in any of the five republics as a consequence of a coup d'état or of a revolution against the recognized government, so long as the freely elected representatives of the people thereof have not constitutionally reorganized the country." While the United States was not a party to this convention, it has accepted it as its rule of action in its relation to the states which adopted it.

Besides discussing in a broadly comprehensive way the matter of recognition, the Secretary of State went at some length into the question of the traffic in arms with states in which rebellions existed. On this subject the Department of State occupies impregnable ground. It holds that until a revolution shall have reached the point where the belligerency of the rebels is recognized, there can be no traffic with them in arms or munitions. Only when the government has been recognized can there be such traffic.

A general treaty executed at Havana in 1928 between the United States and twenty Latin-American republics put this doctrine into formal effect. It was under that treaty that the American Government was compelled to place an embargo on arms intended for the Brazilian rebels, even though it was subjected to the mortification of seeing the insurgent forces become the regular government two days after the embargo had been declared. The terms of the treaty, however, thoroughly explain the attitude of the department, which at the time was widely criticized in the United States.

Mr. Stimson was fortunate in having an audience which, while unofficial, was as intelligently interested in foreign affairs as were the members of the Council which he addressed. It is fortunate, too, that he was able to present with such lucidity and clarity an explanation of the policy of the State Department toward our neighbors to the south, which should go far toward allaying irritation among them and toward convincing them of the desire of the United States to maintain only even-handed justice in its relations with them.

The Young Plan Loan

IN SOME of the countries subscribing to the Young plan loan, which constituted the first stage of a mobilization of the allied credits for Germany, there have been misgivings as to the soundness of the investment.

Obviously it would be presumptuous to predict the future of Germany. Difficulties accumulate there, as in other countries. While one cannot say, however, that a second collapse of Germany is impossible or that financial troubles positively will not give rise to political and social troubles, one can say that such a collapse is unlikely. Starting, therefore, from the assumption that Germany, like Great Britain or the United States, will overcome a temporary crisis, it is necessary only to give some attention to the conditions of the flotation of the Young loan.

This loan, emitted in various countries, capitalized a relatively small portion of the unconditional annuities payable by Germany. It will be remembered that the Young plan divided German liabilities into two parts—one part conditional, and the other part unconditional. Presumably in the event of a moratorium being sought it would not apply to the unconditional, but only to the conditional, portion of Germany's liabilities. This is also presumably true of any attempt to revise the Young plan. It surely follows that the interest on the loans which come under the unconditional section must be paid to the Bank for International Settlements in all circumstances. But it is necessary to recall that one-third of the proceeds of the loan went to Germany itself for the railways and the post office. Here, however, the guarantees are precisely the same.

The service of the Dawes loan and of the unconditional annuities, which include the bonds in question, enjoys a definite priority, and is followed by the postponable, that is to say, the conditional, annuities. The anxiety which is expressed in some quarters therefore appears unreasonable, unless we are to suppose the probability of a complete shattering of the German Reich—an utter disregard of pledges based on the faith and credit of the German Government. The terms of the prospectus are explicit, and the arrangements made are regarded as adequate and unalterable. A general bankruptcy would seem to be incredible. Nevertheless, since there are bondholders in a number of countries, the world is interested in the efforts of the German Government to adopt a sound financial policy, and to practice an economy which is unanimously judged necessary.

Maine and the Rockefeller Gift

SOME surprise was occasioned by the announcement a few days ago that John D. Rockefeller Jr. had made a request that he be allowed to withdraw his offer of $4,000,000 for road building in the Acadia National Park on Mt. Desert Island, Me. It was reported that Mr. Rockefeller's action was caused by local opposition to the acceptance of his gift—a strange phenomenon in these days when philanthropy is so widely sought.

Now, however, it appears that residents of the island were not really so unnatural in their desires, and that with a very few vocal exceptions they are heartily in favor of Mr. Rockefeller's gift and the use of it to make the only national park in New England more accessible to the public. Apparently not only the people of Bar Harbor, but of the whole State, are aroused over the question, and both houses of the Maine Legislature have adopted unanimously a memorial urging the reversal of Mr. Rockefeller's decision.

This attitude is likely to be widely indorsed far beyond the state borders, for people from many sections of the United States are much interested in facilities for wider use of the park. Indeed, the whole question of better utilization of national parks is involved. While a few wealthy summer residents may see dangers in the opening up of some of the wilder and more beautiful parts of the island to motorists, there seems to be general agreement among those who have studied Mr. Rockefeller's plans that they have been carefully designed to preserve the attractions of this unique park. Indeed, his entire effort has been toward conservation rather than exploitation.

It is also pointed out by those who favor the Rockefeller project that the park is not a preserve of the wealthy, intended only for the enjoyment of summer residents, but a national playground, and as such will be of greatest value if it is made readily available to the public.

Sooner or later this must be done. Several considerations indicate that the sooner the better. Not least of these is the fact that early expenditure of this large sum of money would do much to provide employment. Probably the widespread indorsement of the project which has now been voiced will persuade Mr. Rockefeller to carry out his original public-spirited purpose.

Poor "Policy"!

NOT many tears will be shed over the reported difficulties in which the clandestine operators of the so-called "policy" game in cities of the United States are reported to have found themselves in the last few weeks. This gambling device, which amounts simply to a lottery based upon three numbers to be taken from some financial or statistical announcement in each day's news, has exacted a toll of millions of dollars, largely in nickels and dimes, from persons of small means and still smaller judgment who could little afford the drain.

One method of breaking up the game has consisted in withholding figures upon which it might be based. Clearing houses, whose daily reports were used at first, began to give out their totals only in round numbers. Stock exchanges later did the same in regard to total sales.

But another and a very effective method of discouraging the "policy" operators came to light just a few days ago. One lottery began using the customs receipts figure from Washington, but when this came out it was found that an astonishing number of unusually large wagers had been placed on the winning number. The operators faced not only a scaling down of their usually wide margin of profit, but a huge monetary loss—and went into hiding to escape payment. A few "leaks" of advance information on such figures may thus have a highly salutary effect against the lottery.

Still more conclusive in its effect will be a wider public acceptance of the fact that gambling, whether on "policy," horse races, baseball pools," the stock market or bridge, is simply not worth while. In the long run it is a losing game; it produces nothing. If the "policy" player knew how heavily loaded were the mathematical chances against his winning—how large a rake-off was taken by the organizers of the racket and their runners—he would kick himself for being taken in by it. If he counted up how much his nickels and dimes amounted to over a period of months, he would discover that trying to get something for nothing is poor "policy."

A Warning on Influenza "Cures"

A WIDESPREAD vote of thanks is due to W. G. Campbell, chief of the food and drug administration of the United States Department of Agriculture, for the warning he has just issued against influenza "cures." He did not mince words, at all, for he declared that any manufacturer who attempts to "cash in on the public's fear" by selling preparations represented by label, or circular accompanying the package, as preventives or treatments for influenza, grippe, pneumonia, or related disases "renders his product liable to seizure and himself to prosecution" under the food and drugs act.

His statement contained other points also which startle by their all-inclusive nature. The following is one:

> Although the variety of products advertised as having curative or preventive value for these diseases is large, there is no medical authority to indicate that aspirin, nasal sprays, throat gargles, cod liver oil, disinfectants, anodyne pills, tablets or powders, milk of magnesia and similar preparations, or fruits or other food products, have any power to check the course of any one of these maladies.

From the standpoint of such a disclosure, the conclusion reached by Mr. Campbell is obvious that "under the circumstances the labeling of any preparation as a treatment for 'flu,' grippe or pneumonia can be regarded only as misbranding."

Mr. Campbell makes an important distinction when he urges prospective buyers to compare the curative claims made for any such preparation in newspaper, magazine or radio advertising with the necessarily conservative wording upon the label of the product itself. Under the law, the manufacturer is under compulsion to keep within the bounds of fact in his specification of the contents of his product. In his advertising, his conscience must be his guide as to what he claims. A safe rule for the average person to follow may be deduced from another sweeping assertion included by Mr. Campbell in his warning:

> According to medical authorities, there is no known drug or combination of drugs, nor any food, which will prevent or cure influenza. This statement reflects world-wide medical experience and is generally accepted as a fact.

Of course, such a recognition of medical impotence must not be taken to mean, necessarily, that no remedy is available for those suffering from the conditions named. Certainly, however, it does mean that the burden of proof is upon the shoulders of the medical profession when its representatives take exception, in this class of disorders, to systems of therapy different from that advocated by them.

Moscow's Compliment to Oxford

THE University of Oxford is now well on in her seventh century, but she still appreciates a graceful compliment as much as any of her younger sisters—at Leeds, Manchester, or Sheffield. Particularly when it comes from an unexpected source. The Soviet Government's ruling that all English taught in the second university at Moscow must be pronounced with an "Oxford accent" is therefore very gratifying.

The effect in Oxford is bound to be great. It has been said many times that Oxford men walk about as though the world belonged to them. But that was before Moscow's pleasant little compliment became known. Is it true that since then some of them have been noticed glancing with a proprietary air at the nearer stars?

There is one feature that makes the episode not quite so delightful as it might have been. When there are so many things in Oxford that Moscow might have imitated with profit, it seems rather a pity that its choice should have fallen on something that is not there. For the melancholy truth about the "Oxford accent" is that, wherever else it may be heard, its home is not that most ancient of British universities. St. John Ervine has described this vocal mannerism as "a bleat," and Douglas Fairbanks calls it "a twang," but in order that the world may save itself a useless expenditure of energy, the fact should be widely published that anyone who undertakes to stir an Oxford man into speech in the expectation of hearing the "Oxford accent" is really wasting his time.

Yet here, perhaps, a great opportunity for promoting the cause of international good will presents itself. Moscow's adoption of the Oxford accent was obviously meant delicately to flatter the English university; what more gracious return could be made than that Oxford should adopt the Oxford accent for itself?

Editorial Notes

"In a period of depression we must run as fast as we can to stay where we are," says Cyrus H. K. Curtis. Paradoxical as it may sound, it is evident that the thing to do, if possible, is to keep moving.

And now, perhaps for the first time in history, the coming of spring will be heralded not only by returning birds and bursting buds, but by the opening of the outdoor miniature golf courses.

Aviation's most notable recent progress is the building of airplanes which travel faster than the older models, but wear out more slowly.

Do your income tax filing early.

India's New Beginnings

By EDWARD THOMPSON
Author of "Reconstruction in India" and "The History of India"

LONDON

NOT the least result of the Round Table Conference is that it has helped England to learn her own mind. The British public has discovered that it is weary of the quarrel, and determined to close it, unless the other side refuses.

This is well realized by the Indian delegates also. As the conference ended, they took lightly the outbreak of a certain section of the British press and of such Conservatives as Winston Churchill, whereas at the beginning they were easily stirred to excited resentment and alarm by unfriendly comment in papers of small account. They admit that they never hoped to win so much, and that they are already sure, by cables from India, that their own people have been as surprised as they are.

The most discouraging feature of the conference has been its obstinate communal quarrels, unsolved to its close. These have been disclosed as more complex than the outside world thinks. In the two provinces where they are most intractable, the Punjab and Bengal, religious differences are intimately bound up with prestige. The Sikhs, 11 per cent of the Punjab's population, refuse to accept a statutory Moslem majority of the Legislature, for it was they who ruled the Province until eighty years ago. In Bengal, similarly, the Moslems remember that they were once rulers; they want the Province to be theirs again.

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Within India are many local patriotisms, which have appeared in the conference. For example, the last forty years have seen a strong movement of the Marathas toward unity. The unyielding front presented in the conference to the Moslem claims by the delegates who belong to the great Hindu organization, the Maha Sabha, was partly a Maratha front, for the president of the Maha Sabha and his closest ally in the conference are both Marathas. The triangular quarrel, of Sikh, Hindu, and Moslem, will have to be settled in India.

As to the conference findings, these are attacked on varying grounds. The British extreme Conservative, who has the support of a considerable minority of European business men in India, especially in Calcutta, considers that a shameful betrayal of British interests and of the masses of India has taken place. The safeguards, he says, will prove scraps of paper, which Indian Nationalism will tear up.

The extreme Congress Party elements consider the safeguards are a strangle hold on the national life; and there are conference delegates who denounce the Princes' accession to an Indian federation. The official block, of Europeans and nominees of the Government, has gone, they cry, only to have its place taken by a new official block, the Princes' representatives.

The night after the conference ended, I sat in at a discussion in which some delegates complained that they were being handed over to new masters, the Princes. Others answered that already in India the Princes at the conference were being denounced by members of their own order, for having betrayed their class and given up their status and rights, by entering a federation.

The outside world will not be slow to note what the Princes themselves realize, that they have made the most tremendous abnegation any privileged order has made since the Samurai surrendered their powers to create a strong and united Japan. They have served Nationalist India well, insisting that it is only with a self-governing India that they can federate. They enable India to confront the world as a far more impressive state than she could be with half her territory outside her polity. The United States of India is well worth the sacrifice of some pride by all concerned.

The issues have reached a new beginning, not a finish. There will be a struggle with British sections unwilling to accept the possibility of India's becoming a nation. Within India itself there will be a sterner struggle yet. There are irreconcilable groups, and groups that desire the break-up of society itself.

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India will get complete provincial autonomy, and at the center responsible government, subject to reservations on the army, foreign affairs, the protection of minorities, and financial action. All these reservations, except the last, are desired by the vast majority of Indian politicians; they are all temporary, and the financial restrictions—the most irksome—will be the first to go. The delegates are confident that all are susceptible of further modification, when the work of the conference is continued in India.

It is known that many Congress Party leaders were resolved to reject this settlement, and no doubt some of them will reject it in any case. But I have seen letters which have satisfied me that Indian business men, including those who have financed Mahatma Gandhi's movement, desire the ending of a strife that is bringing economic ruin on their country. Further, the three outstanding delegates among the Hindus, one of them a man of great influence in the Congress Party, have cabled desiring the Congress leaders to postpone decision until the delegates reached India. They are confident that, with an amnesty granted for political offenders, they can win the day; and they have means of judging that are not divulged to the press.

There is certain to be a hard struggle, and Indian affairs during the next few years may go the whole grim course of Irish affairs when the Free State Government took over. But it is not going to be a contest between the British Government and the people. It is going to be a fight between the constructive and disruptive movements in India itself. Whatever the Congress may officially decide, a section whose strength cannot yet be seen is going to accept the conference decisions as a basis for further discussion and to join those who are working for a settlement.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

TRADITION requires the President of the Republic to go to a dance every Saturday evening in February. It is then that the famous military and technical schools hold their annual balls, and the President must attend, accompanied by the appropriate ministers and dignitaries. The balls are held at the Hotel Continental, opposite the Tuileries Garden. During the evening, a detachment of the Republican guard in full dress uniform, with silver swords and golden helmets, is on duty in the salons. Four schools abandon themselves to frivolity on these occasions. They are the Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures, a government engineering school; Saint-Cyr, the French West Point; the Ecole des Arts et Métiers, and the College of Pharmacy. This is the last year in which President Doumergue will have to discharge this agreeable duty, since his term as President expires in June. The balls are among the few entertainments which he attends in an official capacity where he is not obliged to make a speech.

Four Dances for President

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The sixteen big marble statues of historic Frenchmen which have stood on both sides of the Court of Honor of the Château at Versailles are being removed. They were never intended for that situation, and many people have considered them a blemish rather than an improvement. They once stood on the Pont de la Concorde, but were found to be inappropriate for this purpose, and were relegated to Versailles. Now that the Concorde bridge is being rebuilt, no one desires to see them placed upon it. They are to be scattered to appropriate locations in various parts of France, most of them to be reërected in the native towns of the respective heroes. The statues of Duguesclin, Bayard, Condé and Turenne are to find a home at the Saint-Cyr Military School. Their removal from Versailles, which is almost universally applauded, is a part of the general restoration scheme being carried out there through the generosity of John D. Rockefeller Jr.

Marble Statues Being Removed

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The Academy of Medicine has declared itself opposed to the use of hypnotism, especially at public exhibitions. At a recent meeting, the academy passed a resolution registering its convictions that such public exhibitions "could only have a bad influence, stimulate the most undesirable curiosities, irritate the sensibilities of those subjected to such experiments, and make young people believe that hypnotism permits one to act upon the will and conduct of others, which is contrary to truth." The academy, which had been requested by the Council-General of the Department of Meuse to give its opinion in the matter, recommended that exhibitions of hypnotism be forbidden throughout the department.

Academy Urges Hypnotism Ban

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Gambling appears to be on the decline in France. There are 169 casinos in the country, and their receipts last year showed a decrease of 68,000,000 francs ($2,720,000) as compared with the previous year. Increased taxes may account in part for the diminished interest in gaming. Total receipts by casinos for the year ending October, 1930, were 337,000,000 francs ($13,480,000) as compared with 405,000,000 francs ($16,200,000) the previous year. Although higher rates of taxation were levied on the casinos, the total revenue for the state from this source declined from 212,400,000 francs ($8,496,000) to 171,300,000 francs ($6,852,000), a decrease of 41,100,000 francs ($1,644,000). In a list of nearly fifty of the leading clubs and casinos, only thirteen showed increases over the previous year. Decreases in takings at some of the larger establishments were from 20 to 25 per cent and in others about 10 per cent.

Gambling Seems on the Decline

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Henri Cochet, champion lawn tennis player, unlike many other racquet stars, believes in taking a holiday from tennis in the winter months. He follows other sports closely, and frequently goes to see the bicycle races at the Vélodrome d'Hiver. One of his most intimate friends is Leduc, champion cyclist. Cochet is also a football "fan," and rarely misses seeing an international Rugby match in Paris. But his favorite winter sport is skiing. He thinks it is the best way of keeping himself fit for lawn tennis. January usually finds him at one of the winter sports centers, where his skill as a skiier is much admired.

Tennis Player Takes Holiday

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

A Model Town

THE town of Highland Park has issued its balance sheet for the year ending September 30 last. Oddly enough, for a municipal report, it is understandable, a great violation of custom. Furthermore, the town seems to be managed with efficiency and careful economy, making it a sort of curiosity among American cities. More surprising still, the councilmen serve without pay, the auditing accountants, searching with a fine-tooth comb, can find no evidence of graft, and the assets of the town are greater than the liabilities. Evidently the managers of Highland Park have no qualifications that would fit them for membership in Tammany. They ought to be demoted and put in charge of the State's administration as a punishment for their departure from standards set by New York and Chicago.

The balance sheet further shows a low tax rate of 90 cents on the $100, an assessed valuation of 60 per cent on a fair valuation, a bonded and warrant indebtedness of about 4 per cent of the assessed value, and less than $8000 of uncollected taxes since the town's organization in 1914. As the larger part of this is for the year 1929, presumably most of it will be collected within the next year. The town budgets its finances year by year, and expects at the close of the current year to show a large excess of income over outgo, thus forming a fund for further improvements. If anyone doubts the truth of the sheet, the town books are open for inspection.

Highland Park is the show part of the Dallas area. It is well policed, has an efficient fire system, and is a "spotless" town in appearance. There is nothing wonderful about all this. Any town or city can do as well or even better. The recipe is very simple. Select honorable, intelligent councilors, free from political entanglements, and encourage them by hearty support and approval of worth-while achievement.—*Dallas* (Tex.) *Morning News.*

New Attacks on the Billboards

INSTANCES of local and state action have multiplied to such an extent in recent years that the time may be at hand for national legislation to regulate the billboards along the principal highways.

A strong combination of civil organizations now seeks the removal of the boards fringing the principal roads into Washington before the George Washington bicentennial celebration in 1932. A count recently found 1099 signs strung along 27.7 miles on the Baltimore Pike, a principal approach to Washington from the north and east. In most of the Far West states the boards have been banned on the highways outside the limits of the larger cities. The opinion has gained rapid headway that riots of signs along the roads are hateful blots upon the natural beauties of the landscape. Attractive touring districts which have abolished or much restricted the boards are said to have gained by drawing the patronage of that part of the motor touring public which opposes them.

While a question that can be reached by the minor jurisdictions, the federal power might act by making the appropriations for federal participation in state highway building contingent upon state action restricting the use of signboards so as to preserve the beauties of the roads.—*Detroit* (Mich.) *News.*